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*The Authoritative Reference on Congress*

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# Congressional Boxscore

MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 86th CONGRESS

As of June 12, 1959

## Party Lineups

	Dem.	GOP	Vacancies
SENATE	64	34	0
HOUSE	282	153	1

BILL	HOUSE	SENATE	STATUS
<b>Depressed Areas</b> (S 722)	Reported 5/14/59	Reported 3/18/59	Passed 3/24/59
<b>Omnibus Housing</b> (S 57) (HR 2357)	Reported 2/27/59	Passed 5/21/59	Reported 2/4/59
<b>Airport Construction</b> (S 1)	Reported 3/2/59	Passed 3/19/59	Reported 2/5/59
<b>Hawaii Statehood</b> (S 50)	Reported 2/12/59	Passed 3/12/59	Reported 3/5/59
<b>Federal Education Aid</b> (S 2) (HR 22)	Reported 6/8/59	Hearings Completed	Passed 3/11/59
<b>Labor Reform</b> (S 1555) (HR 3028, 3540, 4473)	Hearings Completed	Reported 4/14/59	Passed 4/25/59
<b>Minimum Wage</b> (S 1046)		Hearings Completed	
<b>Unemployment Compensation</b> (S 791) (HR 7177)	Hearings Completed		
<b>Temporary Jobless Pay</b> (HR 5640)	Reported 3/13/59	Passed 3/16/59	Reported 3/23/59
<b>Supreme Court Powers</b> (S 3) (HR 3)	Reported 6/2/59	Hearings Completed	Passed 3/25/59
<b>Civil Rights</b> (S 435, 499, 810, 942, 955-60) (HR 3147, 4457)	Hearings Completed	Hearings Completed	
<b>Draft Extension</b> (HR 2260)	Reported 2/2/59	Passed 2/5/59	Reported 3/9/59
<b>Wheat Program</b> (S 1968) (HR 7246)	Reported 5/25/59	Debate Underway	Passed 3/11/59
<b>Passports</b> (HR 55)			Passed 5/22/59
<b>Mutual Security Program</b> (S 1451) (HR 7500)	Reported 6/5/59	Hearings Completed	
<b>World Bank, Monetary Fund</b> (S 1094)	Reported 3/18/59	Passed 3/25/59	Reported 3/18/59
<b>Life Insurance Taxes</b> (HR 4245)	Reported 2/13/59	Passed 2/18/59	Passed 3/19/59
<b>Interest Rates</b>	Hearings Underway		Passed 5/14/59
<b>Debt Limit Increase</b>	Hearings Underway		Passed 5/19/59
<b>Corporate, Excise Taxes</b> (HR 7523)	Reported 6/4/59	Passed 6/8/59	
<b>Postal Rate Increase</b> (S 1923)			
<b>Gasoline Tax Increase</b>			
<b>TVA Revenue Bonds</b> (S 931) (HR 3460)	Reported 4/14/59	Passed 5/7/59	Hearings Completed
<b>Highway Financing</b> (HR 5950)	Approved 5/21/59		

### CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

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Editor and President: Henrietta and Nelson Poynter.

Executive Editor: Thomas N. Schroth.

Senior Writers: David S. Broder, Mary W. Cohn, William A. Karns, Helene C. Manberg, Spencer A. Rich, John E. Skuce, George C. Wilson.

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C.Q. Almanac Editor: Georgianna F. Rathbun.

Editorial Assistants: Judy Kazan, Jonas V. Morris, Roberta Russell, Wayne Walker.

Publisher: Buel F. Wear.

Business Manager: Walter E. Thomas.

Production Supervisor: Walter W. Conklin Jr.

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## MONETARY FUND, WORLD BANK

The House and the Senate June 5, by voice votes, adopted the conference report on a bill (S 1094 -- H Rept 435) to increase the United States subscriptions to the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The bill authorized \$1,375,000,000 for the Monetary Fund in fiscal 1959 and provided a \$3,175,000,000 increase for the World Bank which would not involve budget expenditures.

Although S 1094 was passed by the Senate March 18 and by the House March 25, a conference committee did not meet to reconcile the two versions until June 4. At issue was a Presidential request that the \$1,375,000,000 authorization for the International Monetary Fund be charged against the fiscal 1959 budget. The Senate-passed bill authorized the money in fiscal 1960; the House and the final versions authorized it in fiscal 1959. (Weekly Report p. 455)

In conference, the House conferees accepted a provision of the Senate's bill specifying that the entire \$4.5 billion was to be charged as a public debt transaction.

**PROVISIONS** -- As sent to the President, S 1094: Amended the Bretton Woods Agreements Act of 1945 to authorize the U.S. Governor of the International Monetary Fund to request and consent to an increase of \$1,375,000,000 in the quota of the U.S., and authorized this amount in fiscal 1959.

Amended the Act to permit the U.S. Governor of the World Bank to vote increases in capital stock of the Bank and to subscribe on behalf of the U.S. up to 31,750 additional shares of stock at \$100,000 per share.

## CORPORATE, EXCISE TAXES

The House June 8 passed by voice vote and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 7523) extending for another year the current corporation and liquor, cigarette and automobile excise tax rates. If the rates were permitted to drop July 1, as current law provides, the Government would lose an estimated \$3.1 billion in the following year. Before passage, the House rejected, by voice vote, a motion by Rep. Noah M. Mason (R Ill.) to recommit the bill. The bill was considered under a rule prohibiting amendments from the floor.

**BACKGROUND** -- The House Ways and Means Committee reported HR 7523 (H Rept 436) June 4. (Weekly Report p. 779)

The Committee's report said the extension of current tax rates was "essential because of the budgetary situation in the fiscal year 1960." It said the latest estimates of the Treasury Department showed that tax receipts for fiscal 1960 would amount to \$77.7 billion, or approximately \$500 million more than January budget estimates. The Department had increased by \$900 million its estimate of corporate revenue but decreased by \$400 million its expected individual income tax revenue. (Weekly Report p. 91)

The Treasury's tax receipt estimates, however, still included an expected \$690 million from the proposed 1½-cent motor fuel tax increase and \$350 million from

proposed postal rate increases. If Congress appropriated funds for highways, instead of authorizing the gasoline tax increase, and failed to raise postal rates, anticipated receipts would be cut back to \$76.7 billion.

The Committee report showed that if Congress did appropriate funds for highways, expected total expenditures for fiscal 1960 would rise to \$77,621,000,000. It also said the Budget Bureau anticipated a further increase of \$500 million in interest costs on the public debt, which would raise total expenditures to \$78,121,000,000 and produce a budget deficit.

**PROVISIONS** -- As sent to the Senate, HR 7523, the Tax Rate Extension Act of 1959:

Continued until July 1, 1960, the 52 percent tax rate on corporations and mutual insurance companies.

Continued until the same date the excise rates set by the Revenue Act of 1951 on distilled spirits, beer, wine, cigarettes, passenger cars and auto accessories.

**DEBATE** -- June 8 -- Noah M. Mason (R Ill.) -- These taxes, as was "stated in the contract made with our taxpayers, were to be but temporary; they should be wartime taxes...but have just simply run on and on and on forever."

Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.), chairman of the Ways and Means Committee -- "We should not reduce taxes...at the expense of further deficit financing or the creation of more (public) debt." Tax reductions should come when there has been "an accumulation of surpluses by reducing (Federal) expenditures...."

## REID CONFIRMATION

The Senate June 4 confirmed by voice vote the nomination of Ogden Reid as ambassador to Israel. The vote came after an hour of discussion during which opposition to Reid's nomination was led by Sen. J. W. Fulbright (D Ark.), chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee.

Reid, 33, is a former editor and president of the New York Herald Tribune. Opposition to his appointment centered around his age and lack of experience for the post.

**BACKGROUND** -- The Senate Foreign Relations Committee May 26 voted 10-4 in favor of the nomination. Fulbright was one of four Democrats who voted against the nomination. (Weekly Report p. 701)

**DEBATE** -- June 4 -- Fulbright -- Important diplomatic posts "should be filled by the most able career men or by exceptionally qualified non-career appointees." To send Reid to the "explosive" Middle East is "improvident and irresponsible."

John Stennis (D Miss.) -- Supporting Fulbright, said he would "vote for and use my influence to support those who are in the diplomatic corps as a career."

Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) -- Reid is a young man of "extraordinarily broad experience in the field of international relations, and in the business world as well." He "has flatly denied that this nomination has anything to do with any domestic political ambitions on his part; in fact, he has stated categorically that he has no political ambitions...."

Wayne Morse (D Ore.) -- "He is a qualified and good selection...and is entitled to confirmation."

## WATER POLLUTION

The House June 9 passed, on a 255-143 roll-call vote, a bill (HR 3610) doubling Federal grants for construction of community sewage plants. (For voting, see chart p. 810)

Declaring that the only way to meet the Nation's water needs was by reusing the same water over and over, backers of HR 3610 said the Federal dollars would inspire communities to take the poison out of their water before sending it on downstream to the next town.

Opponents, citing President Eisenhower's opposition to the legislation, termed HR 3610 just another budget-busting bill. They said water pollution was a problem for the states, not the Federal Government.

Rep. William C. Cramer (R Fla.) spearheaded an attempt to amend the bill. His amendment would have required state legislatures to make a contribution to each of the Federally aided projects. The amendment was opposed as an attempt to kill the whole program. Cramer's amendment failed on a 60-130 standing vote. He then tried to recommit the bill, with instructions to add the amendment, but that motion failed on a 156-240 roll-call vote.

The bill continued the matching formula of 30 percent Federal and 70 percent local contributions to build sewage plants over an indefinite period of time. It raised the new ceiling to \$1 billion but did not specify whether the \$140 million spent on the program in past years would count toward that ceiling.

**BACKGROUND** -- Congress in 1956 amended the 1948 Water Pollution Control Act by authorizing capital grants to help communities build sewage plants. The matching grants were \$50 million a year for 10 years, although Chairman John A. Blatnik (D Minn.) of the House Public Works Rivers and Harbors Subcommittee pressed for twice that amount.

President Eisenhower in his January 1959 Budget Message said that in fiscal 1960 the Federal grants should be reduced to \$20 million (\$45 million was appropriated in fiscal 1959). He said after fiscal 1960 the states should take over the program with the help of telephone-user taxes which he said Congress should let the Federal Government relinquish. Blatnik, however, with the support of such city pressure groups as the American Municipal Assn. and U.S. Conference of Mayors, pressed anew for his original \$100 million-a-year program. (Weekly Report p. 425)

The House Public Works Committee April 23 reported HR 3610 (H Rept 294). It was cleared by the House Rules Committee May 28. (Weekly Report p. 589)

**PROVISIONS** -- As passed by the House and sent to the Senate, HR 3610:

Raised the maximum Federal grants for sewage plants in any one fiscal year from \$50 million to \$100 million and raised the ceiling for the total program from \$500 million to \$1 billion.

Raised the maximum Federal contribution to any one sewage plant from 30 percent of the construction cost or \$250,000, whichever was smaller, to 30 percent or \$500,000. Projects within the state costing \$250,000 or less would have priority on the Federal money.

Authorized communities to pool their ceiling limitations in building a single project. For instance, if three communities got together on a sewage plant, the Federal grant would be limited to 30 percent of the cost or \$1.5 million, whichever was smaller.

Authorized the Surgeon General to allot a state's unused Federal money to other states.

### AMENDMENT REJECTED

William C. Cramer (R Fla.) -- Require the states, starting in fiscal 1963, to match Federal grants to community sewage plants dollar for dollar and limit each Federal grant to 25 percent of the project's cost. (This would have required the states to put up some money for every sewage project within their borders receiving Federal help but would have reduced the local community's contribution.) June 4. Standing vote, 60-130.

**DEBATE** -- June 4 -- John A. Blatnik (D Minn.) -- "This is not a boondoggling public works program. It is primarily a stimulator" that will encourage municipalities "to take care of their own pollution problems. It has worked."

Elford A. Cederberg (R Mich.) -- "I think it is a program which should be handled by the states and local communities."

Cramer -- The effect of his amendment would permit "local communities to construct these projects with only 50 percent of matching local money as compared with the present requirement of 70 percent local money."

John J. McFall (D Calif.) -- The Cramer amendment "would require the legislators of each of the 50 states to go through the process of appropriating 25 percent of the total project cost before any project now on the list could be approved.... If you were opposed to this desperately needed work, you could get state lobbyists to oppose this in every state and delay indefinitely, if not kill outright, the anti-pollution program."

## PUBLIC WORKS FUNDS

The House June 9 passed, by a 380-20 roll-call vote, and sent to the Senate an amended fiscal 1960 appropriation bill (HR 7509) providing \$1,177,177,000 in public works funds. The total was only \$500,000 more than the Administration requested and the House Appropriations Committee approved. But the President's January Budget Message request for "no new starts" in natural resources programs was thoroughly rejected through a reprogramming of allotted funds. The House-passed bill included funds for 24 new surveys and 44 new construction and planning programs by the Army Corps of Engineers and starting of construction on seven new Reclamation Bureau projects in the West. In all, the bill carried funds for 363 flood control, navigation and reclamation projects. (Weekly Report p. 94)

The House rejected, by a 149-251 roll-call vote, a recommittal motion by Rep. John Taber (R N.Y.) designed to reduce by 5 percent each construction item of \$5 million or more. It accepted, by a 199-198 roll call, an amendment to provide \$500,000 for a water hyacinth eradication program and rejected, by a 192-205 roll call, an amendment to provide \$75,000 for an Eau Galle River, Wis., flood control project. (For voting, see charts p. 810, 812)

**BACKGROUND** -- The Appropriations Committee June 2 reported HR 7509 (H Rept 424), recommending total appropriations of \$1,176,677,000 for the Army and Interior Departments and Tennessee Valley Authority. The report said there had been "overwhelming bipartisan rejection of the Administration's 'no new starts' policy" during hearings, with requests made for approximately \$210 million more than budget estimates.



It said rigid application of the President's policy could result in "absurdities." As an example, the Committee said the failure to budget funds for deepening Pascagoula Harbor, Miss., would make it "impossible" to launch four nuclear submarines being built at Pascagoula for the Navy. "It can only be concluded that the Administration purposely intended to put the Congress in the position of overrunning the budget," the report said, and recommended \$1,242,000 for the work.

The Committee disallowed a \$500,000 request for water hyacinth eradication in eight Southern states, stating that testimony on the program was "vague" and there seemed "no justification" for involving the Government in a program on which state organizations already were working. (1958 Almanac p. 304)

**PROVISIONS** -- As passed by the House, HR 7509 appropriated:

Army Department	
Quartermaster Corps	\$ 9,194,000
Engineers Corps	863,940,500
Interior Department	
Reclamation Bureau	253,409,500
Bonneville Power Administration	32,582,000
Secretary's Office	2,765,000
Tennessee Valley Authority	15,286,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$1,177,177,000</b>

The bill also covered \$8,729,259 in appropriations received from sales of electric power and energy, and for use by the Southwestern Power Administration and Reclamation Bureau for operation and maintenance.

#### AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Otto E. Passman (D La.) -- Add \$500,000 for the water hyacinth eradication program. June 5, standing vote, 59-58, teller, 59-55; June 9, roll call, 199-198.

Ivor D. Fenton (R Pa.), as modified by James G. Fulton (R Pa.) -- Hold \$1.4 million in construction funds available for Allegheny River reservoir project after disposition of pending legal action of Seneca Indians, completion of engineering studies and approval of the Appropriations Committee; June 5. Voice.

#### AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Lester R. Johnson (D Wis.) -- Add \$75,000 for a flood control project on Eau Galle River, Wis. Accepted June 5, standing, 64-49, teller, 69-51; rejected June 9, roll call, 192-205.

William H. Meyer (D Vt.) -- Add \$10,000 for preliminary studies of a Lake Champlain waterway; June 5. Standing, 54-68.

Seymour Halpern (R N.Y.) -- Add \$13,000 for navigation study of Little Neck Bay, L.I., N.Y.; June 5. Voice.

Fred Wampler (D Ind.) -- Add \$15,000 for Wabash River Basin study; June 5. Voice.

Wampler -- Add \$52,000 for four Indiana flood control projects; June 5. Standing, 42-39; teller, 43-53.

D.R. Matthews (D Fla.) -- Add \$47,000 for survey of Suwanee River, Fla.; June 5. Voice.

Robert L. Sikes (D Fla.) -- Make any unallocated construction funds available for improvement of Escambara River, Fla.; June 5. Standing, 33-41; teller, 37-49.

Hamer H. Budge (R Idaho) -- Add \$500,000 for Burns Creed, Idaho, water control project; June 5. Standing, 45-50; teller, 45-72.

**DEBATE** -- June 5 -- Clarence Cannon (D Mo.) -- "In no single instance in the last several years" had the

Corps of Engineers given the Committee "a true figure on estimated costs.... They were either incompetent or deliberately misleading."

Edwin E. Willis (D La.) -- Water hyacinths, with their long roots, blocked all navigation channels and had done over \$30 million worth of damage a year in Louisiana alone.

John Taber (R N.Y.) -- Opposed providing funds for Eau Galle River project because the Army Engineers reported a "benefit-cost ratio of 1.1 to 1," and "we all know" it would cost more than the \$7.2 million estimate.

Edward P. Boland (D Mass.) -- The Committee rejected the "no new starts" policy because it believed the bill "represents an investment in America."

**RELATED DEVELOPMENT** -- June 3 -- The House Public Works Committee approved an omnibus bill (HR 7634) to authorize \$635 million in appropriations for 42 navigation, flood control and beach erosion projects.

## INTERIOR APPROPRIATION

The Senate June 8, by an 82-0 roll-call vote, passed and sent to conference an amended bill (HR 5915) making direct appropriations of \$478,785,025 in fiscal 1960 for the Department of Interior and related agencies, including the Agriculture Department's Forest Service. (For voting, see chart p. 809) The total was \$8,890,375 less than the President requested and \$10,678,225 more than the House voted March 23. (Weekly Report p. 457)

Funds for the Interior Department's reclamation programs were carried in a separate public works appropriations bill (HR 7509). (See p. 786)

**BACKGROUND** -- The Senate Appropriations Committee reported HR 5915 June 5 (S Rept 345). The report noted that while the direct appropriation in the Committee bill was \$8,890,375 less than the President requested, the actual reduction was only \$3,890,375. This was due to a change in the method of financing the construction of access roads on Government-owned timber lands in Oregon and California. As proposed by the Administration and passed by the House, the road construction would be financed by direct appropriations of \$5 million. The Senate Committee inserted a provision recommending indefinite appropriations equal to 25 percent of the receipts from the sale of timber on the lands.

The Senate version of HR 5915 contained \$8,426,000 in indefinite appropriations in addition to the \$478,785,025 in direct appropriations. As passed by the House, HR 5915 carried \$4,092,000 in indefinite appropriations and \$468,106,800 in direct appropriations.

**PROVISIONS** -- As passed by the Senate, HR 5915 appropriated the following:

Interior Department	\$337,659,725
Forest Service, Department of Agriculture	128,220,000
Other related agencies	12,905,300
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$478,785,025</b>

In addition, the bill made indefinite appropriations of \$8,426,000 from Treasury receipts.

#### AMENDMENT REJECTED

J. Glenn Beall (R Md.) -- From funds allocated for land acquisition in the District of Columbia, transfer \$500,000 to acquire land for the George Washington Memorial Parkway in Prince Georges County, Md.; June 8. Voice vote.

## LIFE INSURANCE TAXES

Congress June 10 completed action on a bill (HR 4245) prescribing a new, permanent formula for taxing the income of life insurance companies. By voice votes and without debate, the Senate and House agreed to a conference report (H Rept 520) on HR 4245, filed June 9, in which House conferees had accepted most of 60 amendments approved earlier by the Senate. As finally passed, the bill was expected to yield revenues of about \$500 million on the life insurance industry's 1958 income, or 60 percent more than would have been collected under a temporary formula applied to 1957 income.

**BACKGROUND** -- President Eisenhower, in his Jan. 19 Budget Message, called for enactment of a new tax formula designed to yield \$500 million. The House passed HR 4245 Feb. 18, the Senate May 19. (Weekly Report p. 328, 706). For background on the tax problems of the life insurance industry, see Weekly Report p. 365.

**PROVISIONS** -- As sent to the President, the Life Insurance Company Income Tax Act of 1959 (HR 4245):

Established a three-phase formula for taxing a portion of net investment income and, for the first time, underwriting profits and capital gains.

Allowed, as a deduction from investment income, an amount equal to the company's own average earned rate for the last five years or the current earnings rate, whichever is lower.

Allowed a "small business" deduction equal to 10 percent of net investment income, up to a maximum of \$25,000.

Provided, for new companies, an eight-year carry-forward of net operating losses for each of the first five years of existence.

Extended to owners of life insurance stock the \$50 dividend deduction and 4 percent dividend tax credit given to other stockholders in 1954.

## TOBACCO SUPPORTS

The House June 10, by a 250-149 roll-call vote, passed and returned to the Senate an amended bill (S 1901) designed to stabilize tobacco support prices. Before passage, the House accepted an amendment limiting to \$50,000 any single tobacco price-support loan on the 1960 crop. It rejected, by a 138-260 roll call, a motion by Charles B. Hoeven (R Iowa) to recommit the bill with instructions to amend the measure to freeze tobacco supports at the 1958 dollars and cents level for three years. (For voting, see chart p. 812)

**BACKGROUND** -- See Weekly Report p. 734.

**PROVISIONS** -- As returned to the Senate, S 1901:

Stabilized price supports for most types of tobacco at the dollars and cents level for 1958 until 90 percent of parity, computed by the old method of determining parity, exceeded the 1958 level. Subsequently, the support price would be based on 90 percent of the old or new method of determining parity, whichever was lower, but not less than the 1958 dollars and cents level.

Limited to \$50,000 the amount of Commodity Credit Corp. price-support loan any person could receive on the 1960 production of tobacco; exempted from such limitation loans to cooperative marketing organizations. (A \$50,000 all-crop limitation on any single CCC loan was approved by the Senate June 3 and by the House May 20; Weekly Report p. 762, 707).

## AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Robert H. Michel (R Ill.) -- Limit to \$50,000 the amount of CCC loan any person may receive on the 1960 production of tobacco, exempting cooperatives; June 10. Standing vote, 108-55.

## AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Charles B. Hoeven (R Iowa) -- Freeze tobacco price supports at the 1958 dollars and cents level for three years; June 10. Standing, 65-128.

Thomas M. Pelly (R Wash.) -- Bar any benefits or assistance accruing under the legislation to any Member of Congress or Congressional or Department of Agriculture personnel; June 10. Voice.

Michel -- Beginning with the 1960 crop, set minimum flue-cured tobacco acreage allotments at not less than two acres; June 10. Voice.

**DEBATE** -- June 10 -- Hoeven -- Experienced tobacco industry buyers know the bill "merely amounts to a freeze for an indefinite period of time. A definite three-year freeze would cause no uncertainty; it would protect the value of current inventories...suspend the action of the haywire tobacco parity formula and...prevent another acreage reduction." His amendment had "the full approval of the Department of Agriculture...."

John C. Watts (D Ky.) -- The committee bill would permit the price of tobacco to fluctuate with the cost of living "whereas the Hoeven amendment would keep it stymied."

David S. King (D Utah) -- "Unequivocally" opposed Government price supports for tobacco, which "hardly deserves a place beside food and fiber commodities which sustain the life and health of this Nation."

## SPACE FUNDS AUTHORIZATION

The House June 8, by voice vote, agreed to Senate amendments and cleared for the President's signature a bill (HR 7007) authorizing \$485,300,000 in fiscal 1960 appropriations for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The amendments, added by the Senate after HR 7007 was passed by the House May 21, increased the bill's total authorization by \$4,750,000 to enable NASA to build a rocket fuel research plant, required NASA to get Congressional approval of any project costing more than \$250,000 and knocked out the House-passed five-year limitation on separate NASA authorization bills. (Weekly Report p. 761)

**PROVISIONS** -- As sent to the President, HR 7007 authorized the following appropriations:

Salaries and expenses	\$ 94,430,000
Research and development	333,070,000
Construction and equipment	57,800,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$485,300,000</b>

## JOHNSON CONFIRMATION

The Senate June 4 confirmed, by voice vote, the nomination of George M. Johnson as a member of the Civil Rights Commission. A Negro and former dean of the Howard University Law School, Johnson succeeded the late J. Ernest Wilkins.

Sens. Herman E. Talmadge (D Ga.), James O. Eastland (D Miss.), Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.), Strom Thurmond (D S.C.) and John L. McClellan (D Ark.) announced they were opposed to the nomination because of their opposition to the commission itself.

Sens. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.), Thomas H. Kuchel (R Calif.), Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.), Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.), Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) and John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.) endorsed Johnson's appointment.

**BACKGROUND** -- The nomination was approved by an 11-4 vote of the Senate Judiciary Committee May 19. (Weekly Report p. 702)

## DILLON CONFIRMATION

The Senate June 9 confirmed by voice vote the nomination of C. Douglas Dillon as Under Secretary of State. Dillon was nominated April 30 by President Eisenhower for the post left vacant when Christian A. Herter became Secretary of State. (Weekly Report p. 673)

Confirmation was preceded by a 95-minute speech by Sen. Russell B. Long (D La.), who criticized Dillon's administration of the foreign aid program. Dillon, 49, had been Deputy and later Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs since 1957. He was U.S. Ambassador to France from 1953 until 1957.

## STRAUSS NOMINATION

The first week of formal consideration by the Senate of the nomination of Lewis L. Strauss as Secretary of Commerce consisted principally of set speeches by members of the Senate committee that voted 9-8 to confirm his nomination. (Weekly Report p. 761)

Party lines continued to hold firm as only one Republican, William Langer (N.D.), was on record as opposed to confirming Strauss. Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.) June 4 became the seventh Democrat to announce for Strauss.

### COMMITTEE REPORT

**BACKGROUND** -- The report (Exec Rept 4) on Strauss filed by the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee June 4 carried six separate statements of views. The majority opinion recommending confirmation was signed by six Republicans and two Democrats: Sens. Andrew F. Schoeppel (R Kan.), John Marshall Butler (R Md.), Norris Cotton (R N.H.), Clifford P. Case (R N.J.), Thruston B. Morton (R Ky.), Hugh Scott (R Pa.), Strom Thurmond (D S.C.) and Frank J. Lausche (D Ohio). They said the Committee hearings showed that Strauss fully met the major requirements for a cabinet officer: honesty and integrity, competence and a record of cooperation with Congress. Testimony adverse to Strauss, the majority said, stemmed mainly from differences with his "judgment and philosophy, or from inferred affronts to personal or official dignity."

Sen. John O. Pastore (D R.I.) said he had found Strauss to be "patriotic, honorable and competent" and qualified for the nomination. Sens. Schoeppel, Thurmond and Lausche said that, as former Governors, they felt a chief executive should have the "widest latitude" in choosing members of his official family or cabinet.

Minority views were signed by seven Democrats: Chairman Warren G. Magnuson (Wash.), George A. Smathers (Fla.), Ralph W. Yarborough (Texas), Clair Engle (Calif.), E.L. Bartlett (Alaska), Vance Hartke (Ind.) and Gale W. McGee (Wyo.). They concluded that Strauss, "partly on evidence as to his past record, but mostly on the basis of his conduct" before the Committee, was

"lacking in the degree of integrity and competence essential to proper performance" as Secretary of Commerce. They criticized his performance as chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission and charged him with numerous "untruths" in testimony, adding that "Mr. Strauss seems unable to confess to error in any way."

Magnuson, in a separate statement condemning Strauss' role in the Dixon-Yates affair, predicted that as Commerce Secretary he would continue to promote "policies not in the public interest."

A. S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) criticized Strauss for evasive testimony. He said that citizens, through their Congressmen, "are entitled to receive from the officials of the Executive Branch, not merely literal truth, but full information, freely given without design to soothe, to confuse or to divert...this cannot be expected of Mr. Strauss," Monroney concluded.

### DEBATE

**DEBATE** -- June 5 -- Andrew F. Schoeppel (R Kan.) -- Strauss is looked upon as "personifying a philosophy of government which some feel impelled to combat and destroy. Mr. Strauss, quite simply, is a conservative.... He has always stubbornly resisted anything which seemed to him to be an undue encroachment by the Legislative Branch."

Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) -- Defended his Committee's performance at the hearings on the nomination, denied there was an "inquisition" or that Democrats had been pressured to vote against Strauss.

Strom Thurmond (D S.C.) -- If Senators would "put aside differences in political and economic philosophies" and concentrate on the "pertinent qualifications of the nominee, the evidence is overwhelmingly in favor of confirmation."

June 9 -- George A. Smathers (D Fla.) -- A constituent, David Nemerov, confessed sending Smathers 47 telegrams urging confirmation of Strauss, some of them over unauthorized signatures. "Strauss was totally unaware of my action," Nemerov said. Smathers said he received 500 telegrams in three hours just before the Committee voted on Strauss but in the absence of evidence to the contrary, he would regard all but the 47 as legitimate.

Gale W. McGee (D Wyo.) -- When the hearings began, "I stood ready to vote for confirmation," but Strauss' use of "the techniques of evasion and deception...changed my vote."

Hugh Scott (R Pa.) -- "In all my career I have never before witnessed such a well-planned attempt at legislative lynching....(Yet) in 16 days of hearings I saw no evidence to justify an adverse recommendation on this nomination. Lewis Strauss' competence, patriotism and excellent background were never challenged."

June 10 -- Clair Engle (D Calif.) -- "I believe that the President should be given wide latitude in the selection of his Cabinet.... I would not vote against Mr. Strauss because I disagreed with him on policy matters -- and I do disagree with him on policy matters. I believe the President is entitled to Cabinet officers who reflect the views of his Administration...." But the Senate has a constitutional responsibility in confirming Cabinet appointees and, though his initial leaning was to favor confirmation, evidence as to Strauss' failure to cooperate with Congress or provide complete and accurate information led to his negative vote in Committee.



## PRICE NOTIFICATION

COMMITTEE -- House Government Operations.

ACTION -- June 10 ordered reported a bill (HR 6263) to require the President, directly or through an appropriate Federal agency, to hold public hearings on any price increases which "appear to threaten national economic stability." The bill also would require hearings on wage increases which the companies involved declared to be a cause of proposed price increases. In addition, HR 6263 would require the President to include in each year's Economic Report, "in quantitative terms," the levels of employment, production and purchasing power which he deemed "maximum," and current and foreseeable trends. If the Federal Reserve Board disagreed with the monetary and credit policies in the President's Economic Report, the bill would require its separate views to be included with the report. (Weekly Report p. 777)

## FEDERAL EDUCATION AID

COMMITTEE -- House Education and Labor.

ACTION -- June 8 reported an amended bill (HR 22 - H Rept 447) to provide \$4.4 billion a year for four years in Federal aid to the states for school construction and teachers' salaries. The report said HR 22 was designed to "set forth only broad guidelines" for states to follow in fund distribution. It noted that at the beginning of the 1958 fall term, schools were short 140,500 classrooms, and employed 92,300 full-time teachers with "substandard qualifications." (Weekly Report p. 678)

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- June 9 -- Rep. Frank Thompson (D N.J.), backer of HR 22, told Rep. Peter Frelinghuysen Jr. (R N.Y.) at a General Education Subcommittee hearing he was "willing to abandon" his bill "if you will abandon your position." Frelinghuysen is the author of the Administration's bills (HR 4267-68). Subcommittee Chairman Cleveland M. Bailey (D W.Va.) said "a compromise is possible," but he would like to know that when it was reached "we will have the support of the Administration." (Weekly Report p. 745)

## MUTUAL SECURITY PROGRAM

COMMITTEE -- House Foreign Affairs.

ACTION -- June 5 reported HR 7500 (H Rept 440), the Mutual Security Act of 1959. (For provisions, Weekly Report p. 741, 778)

The Committee's majority report charged administrators of the program with inefficiency and wastefulness in support of the bill's provision for an Inspector General and Comptroller's office in the International Cooperation Administration to establish fiscal controls and supervise operations.

The 143-page report, in defending the Committee's cut of \$160 million of the \$1.6 billion requested for military aid, said, "The charge has been made that our arms and equipment have on occasion been used by the recipient nations for other than the purposes agreed upon."

A minority report, signed by Reps. J.L. Pilcher (D Ga.), Marguerite Stitt Church (R Ill.), E. Ross Adair (R Ind.) and Alvin M. Bentley (R Mich.), said HR 7500

represented "a further abdication of Congressional responsibility and control over the foreign aid program...." Additional views of William H. Meyer (D Vt.) said, "We cannot afford to profess a belief in high principles, democracy and the American way of life and at the same time support the opposites in any country." Reps. Frances P. Bolton (R Ohio) and Walter H. Judd (R Minn.), in other additional views, opposed cuts made in the President's proposals.

## FAIR TRADE

COMMITTEE -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

ACTION -- June 9 reported a Federal "fair trade" bill (HR 1253 -- H Rept 467) that would allow manufacturers who wished to do so to set prices on their branded goods moving in interstate commerce. Under the bill, a manufacturer could sue in Federal court to enforce his stipulated prices. Retailers and wholesalers would have a defense against prosecution if the manufacturer did not enforce his resale prices consistently and on a broad scale. The Federal Trade Commission, the agency charged with investigating price discrimination, would not be responsible for enforcing the manufacturer's price schedule.

The Committee majority said the legislation was needed to save small merchants "hard pressed by competitors which sell highly advertised, nationally branded merchandise at very low prices, often below cost, in order to drive other merchants out of business...."

In minority views, Reps. John B. Bennett (R Mich.), Steven B. Derounian (R N.Y.) and John D. Dingell (D Mich.) said the bill was harmful to small business and the customer. They also said it was unconstitutional. Bennett and Derounian in a joint statement pointed to adverse reports on the bill from the Federal agencies concerned.

## VETERANS' PENSIONS

COMMITTEE -- House Veterans' Affairs.

ACTION -- June 11 unanimously approved a clean bill (HR 7650) revising the system of determining pensions for veterans with non-service-connected disabilities and for veterans' widows. Although it differed slightly from recommendations of the Veterans Administration for pension reform, the Committee said the Administration had endorsed it, as did all the major veterans' organizations. Its principal aim was to relate all future veterans' pensions directly to the needs of the prospective pensioners. Pensions paid under the new system during 1960 would cost the Government about \$308 million more than is now being paid (\$1.1 billion yearly), but the Committee said costs would decline after the first five years and by the year 2000, when all World War II veterans would be over 65, the Government would be saving \$12 billion a year.

The main cost-cutting device in the bill was a new sliding-scale principle which would reduce future pension payments in proportion to a veterans' other income. However, pensions of veterans now on the rolls would not be reduced. (Weekly Report p. 534)



## LABOR UNION REFORMS

**COMMITTEE** -- House Education and Labor, Special Labor-Management Reform Legislation Subcommittee. **CONCLUDED HEARINGS** -- On labor reform proposals. (Weekly Report p. 780)

**TESTIMONY** -- June 4 -- Rep. George S. McGovern (D S.D.) supported the Senate-passed labor bill (S 1555) and said it was "a strong and effective instrument that can lead the way to more wholesome labor-management relations." McGovern April 28 introduced a similar measure (HR 6752) in the House.

Rep. Thomas B. Curtis (R Mo.) said S 1555 should be strengthened by the House "despite political pressure from the unions." He said Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell's proposals on secondary boycott curbs and picketing should be written into the bill, and "bill of rights" enforcement clauses could be strengthened, "either by making unions and their leaders liable for costs of successful suits against them, or by authorizing a union member to seek redress from the National Labor Relations Board."

June 5 -- Sen. Carl T. Curtis (R Neb.), in a letter to Committee Chairman Graham A. Barden (D N.C.), said many Senators "were disappointed that the Kennedy-Ervin bill (S 1555) was not strengthened," and that, "in my opinion, no labor reform measure can begin to meet the current situation unless it outlaws the secondary boycott and blackmail picketing."

June 9 -- Sidney Zagri, Teamsters Union legislative representative, and David Previant, the union's special counsel, told the Subcommittee they were willing to sit down with AFL-CIO President George Meany and other labor leaders to work out a draft of possible labor reform legislation. Zagri detailed alternatives to what he said were unreasonable restraints, double standards of conduct and the threat of double jeopardy for union officials under pending labor reform bills.

Zagri said the Teamsters would submit by June 15 draft legislation that would: require a "bill of rights" in all union constitutions and bylaws; prescribe rules of order and methods of redress; set forth the members' right to vote on financial matters, participate in union elections and express opinions on all matters relating to union affairs within the limits of "reasonable" union regulations; provide for mediation by the U.S. Mediation and Conciliation Service of grievances between a union and its members, and if mediation failed, entitle a union member to bring action in a U.S. District Court. Zagri said the Mediation Service would be required to report to Congress its findings of the effectiveness of the proposed procedure within two years after the legislation took effect.

June 10 -- Chairman John L. McClellan (D Ark.) of the Senate Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field said he would like to see S 1555 strengthened in three areas: "to deal effectively with the no man's land" where neither the states nor Federal government had clearly established jurisdiction in labor disputes; to outlaw secondary boycotts which could "destroy the livelihood of innocent parties;" and to provide stronger picketing restrictions. He also urged that the "bill of rights" provision be retained and termed it "one of the most vital parts of the bill."

**RELATED DEVELOPMENTS** -- June 4 -- Teamster Union Executive Vice President Harold J. Gibbons told newsmen the union was "prepared to accept remedial legislation where it's needed" and was in favor of "the

fullest kind of reporting and disclosure." But he said punitive features of S 1555 would be unacceptable.

June 9 -- Labor Secretary Mitchell told a news conference he saw "no difference between the President's espousal of the 'bill of rights' and my own." Reminded that he had testified the "bill of rights" would be undesirable, he said, "It's the substance of the legislation you have to look to, not the label," and that "the President and I agree that the objectives of the 'bill of rights' are sound." (For President's June 3 press conference comments, see Weekly Report p. 770)

## INTER-AMERICAN BANK

**COMMITTEE** -- House Banking and Currency Subcommittee No. 1.

**HELD HEARINGS** -- On identical bills (HR 7072, 7073) providing for United States participation in the Inter-American Development Bank.

**BACKGROUND** -- President Eisenhower May 11 asked Congress to approve membership in the bank. (Weekly Report p. 665)

**TESTIMONY** -- June 3 -- Secretary of the Treasury Robert B. Anderson urged Congress to approve the legislation. He said the bank would provide "an important link in a chain of cooperation" with Latin American countries.

Total resources of the bank, Anderson said, would amount to \$1 billion, of which \$850 million would be authorized capital stock for ordinary operations and \$150 million for the initial resources of a "Fund for Special Operations." Of the \$850 million in capital stock, \$400 million was to be paid-in capital and \$450 million in callable capital. Each member country would pay its share of the paid-in capital in three yearly installments, ending in 1962. The callable portion of the capital would provide a guarantee for bonds or other securities sold to private investors. Calls on this capital would be made only to meet the bank's liabilities on obligations it had issued. Anderson said the "Fund for Special Operations" was intended to make loans on specific development projects repayable in the currency of the borrowing country.

The legislation would authorize \$350 million to purchase 35,000 shares of stock in the bank over an indefinite period. It also would authorize \$100 million for payment of the U.S. subscription to the "Fund for Special Operations," \$50 million of which was payable as a first installment and the rest at a later date, in one or more installments. This \$100 million also would have no fiscal year limitation.

June 4 -- Under Secretary of State C. Douglas Dillon supported the legislation, saying the bank was "a next logical step in cementing our economic relations with Latin America."

Victor C. Folsom, representing the U.S. Council of the International Chamber of Commerce, generally supported U.S. participation in the bank. He said, however, the Council was concerned that the new institution might duplicate work of the Export-Import Bank and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and that it might create government competition with private lenders.

June 5 -- Former Secretary of State Dean Acheson (1949-53) said rejection of the proposal "would be disastrous to hemisphere relations." He said rejection "would confirm the belief that the U.S. uses Latin America, makes speeches about solidarity against communism and forgets its problems."

The bills were strongly endorsed by Frank T. Mitchell, a spokesman for the American Bankers Assn.

## PREEMPTION DOCTRINE

COMMITTEE -- House Judiciary.

ACTION -- June 2 reported a bill (HR 3 -- H Rept 422) to reverse the effects of the Supreme Court's 1956 ruling in the *Steve Nelson* case and to limit the power of the courts to apply the Federal preemption doctrine. The Judiciary Committee May 12 approved HR 3 by a 17-15 vote. (Weekly Report p. 674)

In the *Nelson* case, the Supreme Court ruled that provisions of the Pennsylvania Sedition Act punishing subversion against the Federal Government were invalid, because Congress, in passing the Smith Act of 1940, had indicated an intention to preempt (take over) the subversive activities field involving acts directed against the Federal Government.

Under HR 3, as reported, no act of Congress could be construed as indicating an intention to preempt the legislative area involved unless Congress had specifically declared its intention to preempt or unless the Federal law and a state law were in irreconcilable conflict. A second provision reversed the *Nelson* case ruling by applying the same doctrine specifically to subversive activities legislation, permitting the states to punish subversion regardless of whether it was directed against the state or the Federal Government and regardless of the existence of Federal legislation on the same subject. The bill was sponsored by Rep. Howard W. Smith (D Va.), author of the 1940 Smith Act. A similar measure was passed by the House in 1958. (1958 Almanac p. 289)

The majority report said all the bill sought to do was to offer a rule of construction so that the courts would not strike down state laws on the basis of inference that Congress had intended to preempt a field. It said the courts in many cases had used the preemption doctrine even though the legislative history of a particular Congressional act did not indicate any intention to preempt, and despite the absence of real conflict between the state and Federal laws in question.

A minority report signed by 11 Democrats said charges the Court was excluding states from many fields unwisely were not true; that in recent decisions, it had broadened state power to legislate in several areas. It said Congress, whenever it wished, could specifically reverse individual court applications of the Federal preemption doctrine, but that HR 3 had an undesirably broad effect. It said the bill would invite continued litigation to determine its meaning, and, since it was retroactive, would unsettle established legal relationships and practices.

In a separate minority opinion, Republicans John V. Lindsay (N.Y.) and William T. Cahill (N.J.) also opposed the general preemption provisions of HR 3, citing the opposition of the Justice Department.

An additional minority view, filed by nine members who opposed the part of HR 3 specifically reversing the *Nelson* case ruling said subversion was not a local offense but that laws against it should be made and enforced by the Federal Government.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- June 3 -- The Judiciary Committee reported HR 2368 (H Rept 432), a bill whose sole effect would be to reverse the *Nelson* case ruling. As reported, HR 2368 was almost identical with the second part of HR 3 which dealt with the same case. The report said state action could supplement Federal anti-subversion activities and cited Justice Department endorsement.

June 5 -- The House Rules Committee granted an open rule with five hours of debate on HR 3.

June 9 -- HR 3 received the endorsement of the House Republican Policy Committee.

## FOOD DISTRIBUTION PROGRAMS

The Senate Agriculture and Forestry Agricultural Production, Marketing and Stabilization of Prices Subcommittee June 8 concluded three days of hearings on bills relating to food distribution programs for the needy.

Testimony began June 4 when Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.), in a prepared statement, urged support for his bill (S 1884) to transfer responsibility for food distribution programs from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and provide for a \$150 million annual program. Calling the existing surplus food distribution program "inadequate, unrealistic and ineffective because it is limited to the distribution of those commodities stored by the Commodity Credit Corp.," Kennedy said S 1884 also would provide for the purchase and distribution of "such necessary items as whole milk, butter, eggs, fruit, vegetables, poultry and other meats."

AFL-CIO Vice President Joseph A. Bierne June 5 and United Auto Workers Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey June 8 also testified in support of S 1884.

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) June 4 urged support for his bill (S 585) that would establish a national food allotment program for the needy and include the use of "food-allotment coupons." Humphrey termed "hog-wash" arguments opposing the legislation on the grounds that "we cannot afford it."

Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Clarence L. Miller June 4 testified in opposition to any kind of food stamp plan or expansion of direct food assistance programs. Miller said the program provided by S 585 would cost about \$2.5 billion a year and have no direct effect upon the major surplus problems -- wheat, corn and cotton. Miller also said the Administration believed welfare programs should be a state and local responsibility. (1958 Almanac p. 276)

## SMALL BUSINESS

The Senate Select Small Business Committee June 3 held a hearing to review Small Business Administration programs, especially operations under the Small Business Investment Act of 1958. (1958 Almanac p. 258)

SBA Administrator Wendell B. Barnes, in prepared testimony, recommended amending the act to eliminate current requirements that small businesses receiving equity capital from a small business investment company must purchase stock of the company equal to 2-5 percent of the capital provided. Barnes also proposed amendments designed to provide more "flexibility" for investment companies in financing small businesses.

A spokesman for the National Assn. of Small Business Investment Companies proposed an 11-point program of legislative recommendations "geared to encouraging the formation and growth of the new (investment) companies...." NASBIC recommendations included exempting the newly formed investment companies from personal holding tax and from the penalty tax on accumulated earnings and profits, and, also, allowing the companies a tax deduction on 15 percent of the interest received on long-term loans. (Weekly Report p. 110)

## LABOR INVESTIGATION

The Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field held hearings in April, May and June on activities in the coin-operated machine industry, the New York City newspaper deliverers' strike and alleged illegal activities of officials of the Boiler Makers Union. (Weekly Report p. 526)

**DETROIT COIN MACHINES** -- April 7-15. The Committee heard testimony indicating that both labor and management in the Detroit coin-machine industry were infiltrated by racketeers. Several witnesses said they had made payoffs to and received bribe offers from James R. Hoffa, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, and other Teamster Union officials.

Witnesses also described William Bufalino, head of Detroit Teamsters Local 985, as having left a jukebox business partnership with an alleged member of the "Mafia," crime organization to become head of the local. Several witnesses charged he had used his union position to discriminate in favor of jukebox companies allegedly backed by the underworld. Other witnesses April 10-11 charged that Bufalino had negotiated "sweetheart" contracts that cut the wages of some Detroit car washers.

Bufalino testified April 14-15 in response to the charges, but Committee members April 15 said he had avoided real answers to their questions by making long, rambling statements. Bufalino said the Committee did not give him enough time to answer the testimony against him. He refused to say under oath whether he had negotiated the car wash "sweetheart" contracts.

In the course of the hearings, three witnesses took the Fifth Amendment against possible self-incrimination. They were: Eugene C. (Jimmy) James, former head of Local 985 currently on trial in Chicago for tax evasion and embezzlement, who refused to answer questions on his alleged connections with racketeering in the Detroit coin-operated machine industry; John Priziola, who refused to answer questions by Committee Counsel Robert F. Kennedy as to whether he was "one of the main traffickers in narcotics in the United States;" Mrs. Eleanor Petz, secretary for Local 985, who refused to answer questions about the local's bookkeeping.

**NEW YORK NEWSPAPERS** -- May 5-7. Ted Thacker, former publisher of the now defunct New York Compass, May 5 said he had paid \$10,000 in 1949 to settle a labor dispute with the Newspaper and Mail Deliverers' Union of New York and Vicinity. Irving Bitz, president of a Bronx County newspaper distributorship and an alleged underworld figure, and Joseph Simons, former president of the union, invoked the Fifth Amendment when asked whether they received the money from the Compass.

A Committee investigator May 5 testified that New York City's largest wholesale newspaper distributor, the Metropolitan News Co., charged off \$107,718 on income tax returns for gift and traveling expenses. Harold Weinstein, secretary of the firm, invoked the Fifth Amendment when asked whether the money went for payoffs to the deliverers' union. Eight other officials of New York distributing firms took the Fifth Amendment in answer to questions about making payoffs to the union. Four union officials, including its outgoing president, Samuel Feldman, also took the Fifth Amendment when asked whether they had received payoffs. May 6 hearings brought Fifth Amendment pleas from 12 more union officials on questions concerning alleged payoffs of at least \$400,000 by employers as a price for labor peace.

Officials of the Neo Gravure Printing Co., Weehawken, N.J., May 6 testified they had paid \$259,836 to a convicted labor extortionist, Harold Gross, and to members of his family over the past 14 years, to assure labor peace. A Committee investigator said Gross, Cornelius Noonan, president of a New York longshoremen's union local, and relatives of Gross received \$307,136 from the company which prints Sunday supplements for several newspapers.

Amory H. Bradford, vice president and business manager of the New York Times, May 6 said his newspaper paid thousands of dollars in tribute so that delivery of its Sunday sections from a commercial printing plant would not be blocked by the deliverers' strike. Warren Kelly, advertising director of the New York Mirror, said his newspaper also made payments to assure deliveries of supplements from the Neo Gravure Printing Co.

Gross and Noonan were called before the Committee May 7. Both pleaded the Fifth Amendment.

**TEXAS BOILERMAKERS** -- May 7, 8. In hearings exploring charges of violence and denial of union rights to members of Houston, Texas, Local 74 of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers (AFL-CIO), the Committee heard testimony from Leland Head, business manager of the local. Head May 8 testified that Joseph P. McCollum, an international vice president of the union, had sought \$500 from the local's members to have a member of another local killed. He said Clarence Wilkins, the intended victim, earlier had been acquitted of charges of murdering James R. Huff, an official of the local. McCollum denied the charges and later submitted to a lie detector test that cleared him. Head's lie detector test was "inconclusive," according to Counsel Kennedy.

**INDIANA COIN MACHINES** -- June 2-11. The Committee held a series of hearings on alleged collusion between Chicago underworld figures and public officials in Lake and Porter Counties, Ind., in setting up gambling and vice rackets. Chief figure in the investigation was Metro Holovachka, former Lake County public prosecutor (1952-58) and currently deputy prosecutor, whom several witnesses charged with helping a gambling syndicate to drive independent pinball machine operators out of business. Committee investigators June 4 said Holovachka had paid more than \$43,000 for a home in small amounts of cash during 1955 and 1956. As prosecutor, his salary was \$12,000 yearly.

Holovachka June 8 said the Committee was going beyond its authority in investigating his finances. In May 9 testimony, he said he might have received hundreds of dollars worth of Christmas gifts from pinball gamblers his office allegedly protected without knowing from whom the gifts came. He refused to tell the source of \$327,724 in cash the Committee said had passed through his hands since 1952.

In June 3 hearings, Harold Rayder, deputy sheriff of Porter County, said Tommy Morgano, a Chicago gangster, had offered about \$500,000 in bribes to police officials for protection of gambling and vice operations. Morgano was operating as an agent for Chicago underworld figure, Sam Giancana, Rayder said. Morgano invoked the Fifth Amendment, as did Giancana June 9.

Other witnesses who pleaded the Fifth Amendment during the hearings were: Steven Sohacki and George Welbourn (June 4); John J. Powers, Roland Schaefer, Ted Peters and Frank Rizzo (June 9); Anthony Pinelli (June 10). All refused to answer the Committee's questions about alleged payoffs to Lake and Porter County public officials in connection with vice and gambling rackets.



## BACKGROUND OF MORSE-NEUBERGER DISPUTE

In the climax to a two-year-old feud, Sen. Wayne Morse (D Ore.) May 28 announced he would oppose renomination of his Democratic colleague, Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D Ore.), in the May 1960 primary.

Morse said: "In the political campaign ahead, I intend to point out to the voters of Oregon the sorry record he (Neuberger) has made on issue after issue, and we will let the record speak for itself."

Neuberger May 28 said: "I have done my best in the Senate to make an honest, fair record, based on my conscience and such knowledge as I have. I have tried to avoid political abuse and extreme partisanship. I have felt that I should make judgments based on facts, rather than malice against other people."

"I think my accomplishments legislatively have been in the best interests of Oregon and the Nation. I regret that Sen. Morse thinks so poorly of my record as a Member of the Senate."

### No Declared Opponent

It was not immediately apparent who would oppose Neuberger in the primary. Two of the persons considered likely to make the race May 28 denied they had any such intention.

Rep. Edith Green (D Ore.) said, "I am very happy where I am. I have no plans to oppose Sen. Neuberger."

Ex-Gov. Robert D. Holmes (D 1957-59) said, "I will not be a candidate against Dick Neuberger -- not in any election, at any time."

There was speculation that Morse himself might oppose Neuberger in 1960. He said June 2, however, that idea was "pure fantasy" and "an affront to the people of my state."

Oregon political opinion was divided on what the effect of Morse's statement would be on Neuberger's chances for reelection. The Eugene Register-Guard, for instance, May 28 said "Morse's opposition will certainly do him (Neuberger) more good than harm in the general election." On the other hand, the Coos Bay World May 28 said, "A hard stumping campaign by Morse in the general election could hurt Neuberger next year almost as much as it helped him six years before. It might not defeat him. But it might."

### Background of Dispute

Morse, who was elected to the Senate as a Republican in 1944 and 1950, classified himself as a political Independent in 1954, when he campaigned throughout Oregon for the election of Neuberger, a lifelong Democrat, state senator and professional writer. With Morse's assistance, Neuberger defeated Sen. Guy Cordon (R) by 2,642 votes to become Oregon's first Democratic Senator in 40 years. In 1956, Neuberger returned the favor by campaigning for Morse, who, running for the first time as a Democrat, defeated Douglas McKay (R) by 61,444 votes.

Oregon observers date the development of the Morse-Neuberger feud from their differences over the Civil Rights Act of 1957 (see below).

In 1958, there was a series of disputes. Morse denounced Neuberger for casting a decisive committee vote for a 5-cent postal rate for out-of-town mail. Neuberger opposed Morse's bill designed to protect Oregon cherry growers against imports. Morse opposed Neuberger's bill to keep new dams from blocking salmon runs on Oregon rivers.

On Dec. 11, 1958, a national magazine published excerpts from letters exchanged by Morse and Neuberger. In them, Morse accused Neuberger of "complete untrustworthiness" and said "my disrespect for you is so complete...that there is no basis left for any personal relationship." In reply, Neuberger said Morse's letters were "utterly abusive, venomous and defamatory" and warned that they "damage you far more than...me."

Their differences spilled over into Oregon politics. In the 1958 election campaign, Neuberger deplored Morse's reference to a fatal traffic accident in which Gov. Mark Hatfield (R) had been involved 19 years earlier. After the election, Morse blocked Neuberger's plan for a meeting of the largely Democratic Oregon Congressional delegation with the new Republican Governor.

There was speculation, however, that the dispute had been healed, when Morse Feb. 12 led off the tributes to Neuberger upon the latter's return to his Senate duties after treatment for cancer. (Weekly Report p. 321)

### Latest Exchange

This impression was dispelled when Morse returned to Oregon in April and resumed his criticism of Neuberger.

Morse April 11 said, "I completely disagree with my junior colleague (Neuberger) because he would rubber stamp these ill-starred foreign policies which have brought American prestige to a new low ebb in most of the world. I'll never be a rubber stamp for anyone...."

"It's a completely fallacious argument that we should not criticize or question expenditures for foreign aid.... I'm for eliminating this waste of hundreds of millions of dollars annually.... And may I say to my junior colleague that it is time for him to join in supporting me in trying to eliminate the waste of these vast sums on unnecessary military and economic expenditures...."

Morse also criticized Neuberger's stands in favor of increases in first-class postal rates and the Federal gasoline tax, on farm price supports and on cherry imports.

In a letter sent to Oregon editors May 13, Neuberger replied in detail to Morse's criticisms of his voting record and then wrote: "Finally, I think my loyalty to the Democratic party is not contestable.... I can remember when...Senator Morse was stumping the state against Presidents Roosevelt and Truman."

"But essentially, I have sent you this letter and press clipping to demonstrate just who might be causing the dissension in the Democratic party and in Oregon politics...."

Morse characterized Neuberger's letter as a "phraseological evasion" of his criticisms and then announced his intention of opposing him for reelection.



## Comparison of Records

Congressional Quarterly's voting studies shed some light on the differences between Morse and Neuberger.

**DISAGREEING SENATORS** -- In percentage terms, there has been a substantial, but not unprecedented, amount of disagreement between the two men.

In the 84th Congress (1955-56), Morse and Neuberger agreed on 91 percent of the roll calls on which both took a stand; they disagreed on 9 percent. The average for the solid Democratic delegations was 85-15.

In the 85th Congress (1957-58), they agreed on 81 percent of the roll calls; disagreed on 19 percent. The average for the solid Democratic delegations was 87-13.

In 1959, through June 4, they agreed on 85 percent of the roll calls; disagreed on 15 percent.

In the 85th Congress, there were three other solid Democratic delegations -- Louisiana, Arkansas and South Carolina -- and seven solid Republican delegations -- California, Kentucky, New Jersey, North Dakota, Indiana, Vermont and Kansas -- whose Senators disagreed as often or more often than Morse and Neuberger. (Weekly Report p. 336)

**PRESIDENTIAL SUPPORT** -- Neuberger consistently has agreed more frequently with President Eisenhower's stands on both domestic and foreign policy than has Morse, as shown below:

### EISENHOWER SUPPORT -- OPPOSITION SCORES

Foreign Policy		
	Support	Opposition
<u>84th Congress</u>		
Morse	75%	19%
Neuberger	87	10
<u>85th Congress</u>		
Morse	45	45
Neuberger	89	11
Domestic Policy		
	Support	Opposition
<u>84th Congress</u>		
Morse	26%	65%
Neuberger	32	68
<u>85th Congress</u>		
Morse	35	54
Neuberger	53	47

In an interim study of both foreign and domestic policy votes through May 19, 1959, Morse had Support and Opposition scores of 29 and 71 percent; Neuberger's scores were 34 and 31 percent. (1956 Almanac p. 110-11; 1958 Almanac p. 104-5; 1959 Weekly Report p. 728)

**PARTY UNITY** -- Morse and Neuberger were about equally "regular" Democrats, as measured by CQ's Party Unity and Party Opposition scores. These tell the percentage of the time each man agreed with and disagreed with the majority of voting Democrats on roll calls where the Democratic majority differed with the Republican majority.

In the 84th Congress, Morse's Party Unity and Party Opposition scores were 82 and 12 percent; Neuberger's were 86 and 12.

In the 85th Congress, Morse's scores were 86 and 6 percent; Neuberger's were 80 and 19. (1956 Almanac p. 126; 1958 Almanac p. 126)

**ECONOMY** -- CQ's study, begun in 1957, indicated Morse gave more support to moves to limit Federal spending in the 85th Congress than Neuberger. Morse had Economy Support and Opposition scores of 26 and 66 percent; Neuberger's scores were 10 and 89. (1958 Almanac p. 774)

## Specific Issues

Some of the major policy differences between Morse and Neuberger:

**AGRICULTURE** -- In 1959 (Roll Call (RC) 63) and 1957 (RC 43), Neuberger supported and Morse opposed moves to limit the total payment to individual farmers in the price support and acreage reserve programs.

**CIVIL RIGHTS** -- In 1959 (RC 5) Morse opposed and Neuberger supported the leadership-backed compromise change in the rule limiting Senate debates. In 1957, on seven roll calls (RC 57, 58, 67, 69, 75, 104, 105) Morse opposed the parliamentary strategy of bypassing the Senate Judiciary Committee in considering the civil rights bill; he opposed passage of the Senate's compromise version of the bill and opposed acceptance of the House amendment providing jury trials in some cases arising under the act. Neuberger took opposing stands.

**DEFENSE** -- In 1959 (RC 61) and 1957 (RC 63) Morse supported and Neuberger opposed moves to increase the manpower of the Army and Marines above the Administration's figures.

**FOREIGN AID** -- On 14 separate amendments (1958 RC 76, 82, 83, 195-6; 1957 RC 6, 47-52, 100; 1955 RC 11), Morse opposed increases and supported decreases in both military and economic foreign aid funds. Neuberger took the opposite stands on all 14 amendments.

**FOREIGN POLICY** -- In 1955 (RC 1, 4, 8) Morse supported an amendment to bar U.S. defense of Quemoy and Matsu; when it was defeated, he opposed passage of the Formosa Resolution; he also opposed ratification of the mutual defense treaty with Nationalist China. In 1957 (RC 10), he opposed passage of the amended Eisenhower Doctrine for the Mideast. In 1959 (RC 51) he led the opposition to the confirmation of Mrs. Clare Booth Luce as ambassador to Brazil. Neuberger disagreed on all these issues.

**LABOR** -- In 1959 (RC 41, 44, 47) the two Senators differed on labor bill amendments respecting organizational picketing and the payment of defense costs for union officers.

**POSTAL RATES** -- In 1958 (RC 8, 10, 11), Morse backed two moves opposed by Neuberger to kill the 5-cent first-class stamp for inter-city mail and Neuberger opposed a Morse move to make steeper increases in newspaper and magazine postal rates.

**RECIPROCAL TRADE** -- In 1958 (RC 132) Neuberger supported a move opposed by Morse to make the Reciprocal Trade Act permanent. In 1956 (RC 88, 92) Morse supported and Neuberger opposed moves to limit imports of certain commodities of which the U.S. had a surplus. In 1955 (RC 15) Neuberger opposed a Morse amendment to give Congress a veto over reciprocal trade agreements.

**TAXES** -- On eight amendments in 1958 (RC 26, 27, 109, 110, 112, 115, 117, 118) Morse supported and Neuberger opposed various anti-recession tax cut proposals.

Detailed information on all the roll calls (RCs) referred to may be found in the Almanacs for the various years and the 1959 Weekly Report p. 737 (RC 63); p. 71 (RC 5); p. 712 (RC 61); p. 617 (RC 51); p. 615 (RC 41); p. 616 (RC 44, 47).

## DEMOCRATS, REPUBLICANS SPAR

Republican and Democratic leaders tangled last week in a running debate over the record of the 86th Congress and the handling of fiscal affairs. The highlights:

June 3 -- Sen. Thruston B. Morton (R Ky.), the Republican National Chairman, labeled this the "Won't Do" Congress because "it won't accept substantial and vital portions of the President's program and it won't come up with an alternative program of its own."

"In view of this record," he added, "I cannot believe that the 'Won't Do Congress' is going to produce the Democratic Presidential nominee."

June 7 -- Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) June 7 said by implication in a speech that certain Republicans were trying to "sabotage" the record of Congress.

June 8 -- President Eisenhower told a Republican rally in Washington the GOP's "battle for a sound dollar" will give it a winning issue in 1960. The rally raised over \$300,000 for the 1960 Republican Congressional and Senatorial campaign.

June 9 -- Johnson said "it is a little late for the President to talk about responsibility within his party in the monetary field" after asking Congress to approve increases in the debt ceiling and interest rates on Government bonds. (See p. 801)

Dirksen and House Minority Leader Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.) denied Republicans were sabotaging the legislative program, but said they were happy they had been able to block some "Democratic spending proposals."

## ARKANSAS ELECTION

The House Administration Elections Subcommittee June 4 began hearings on the disputed 1958 election in Arkansas' Fifth District, in which Rep. Dale Alford (D) conducted a successful, last-minute write-in campaign to defeat incumbent Rep. Brooks Hays (D). (Weekly Report p. 549)

Hays, who did not contest the outcome of the vote but asked for an investigation of alleged unfair practices, June 4 said a photograph showing him seated with two Negro men was circulated anonymously in the district just before the election.

Hays said the men were Baptist ministers who attended a meeting he addressed as president of the Southern Baptist Convention. He said the picture carried a "sinister suggestion" they had gathered "to plot something besides a speech."

Alford June 5 said his headquarters had refused to use the picture Hays described and said he had "absolutely no knowledge" of how it came to be circulated.

John F. Wells, a Little Rock weekly newspaper publisher, June 5 said Claude Carpenter Jr., Alford's campaign manager and a former aide to Arkansas Gov. Orval E. Faubus (D), knew in advance of plans to print and circulate the picture. Carpenter, who was present as Alford's attorney, did not affirm or deny the charge.

Wells also testified, as he had earlier, that more votes were counted in several precincts than records showed were cast.

Alford said Wells and Hays were conducting "a continuing campaign...to place my service...under a smoke screen of innuendo."

## DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL RACE

The week's major developments in the Democratic Presidential race:

JOHNSON -- Sen. J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) June 7 said he regarded Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) as the Democrat best qualified for the Presidency because of his ability to manage Congress.

Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler June 6 said the Democrats were "not likely to nominate a Southern or Southwestern Democrat in 1960 because of the civil rights issue."

KENNEDY -- AFL-CIO President George Meany June 3 wrote Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) that his organization appreciates "your leadership in the fight to enact a law which will help honest labor and honest management deal with the problems created by a corrupt minority without interfering with the wholesome activities of the overwhelming majority."

The letter apparently was prompted by reports that the AFL-CIO's recent statement opposing the version of the Kennedy labor reform bill passed by the Senate might hurt the Senator's chances of winning labor support for his expected Presidential nomination bid.

The Living Church, a leading Protestant Episcopal weekly, June 9 said there is no reason why a "good Roman Catholic" should not be elected President.

PROXMIRE -- Sen. William Proxmire (D Wis.) June 8 confirmed for Congressional Quarterly reports that he was considering becoming a "favorite son" candidate for the Presidency in Wisconsin's 1960 Presidential primary. Proxmire said he wanted to confer with Wisconsin Gov. Gaylord A. Nelson (D) before making up his mind. Nelson recently indicated he would support such a move by Proxmire.

## ROCKEFELLER - HATFIELD

Oregon Gov. Mark Hatfield (R) June 4 said he expected the name of New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R) to be on the Oregon Presidential primary ballot in 1960. Hatfield said in a New York interview he believed Rockefeller would be entered as one whose name is "generally advocated" for the Presidency. The two Governors had a private meeting during Hatfield's visit to New York.

The new Oregon primary law gives the secretary of state, a Hatfield appointee, authority to place candidates' names on the Presidential ballot. (Weekly Report p. 764)

## GOV. LONG'S ILLNESS

Psychiatrists attending Louisiana Gov. Earl K. Long (D) June 3 were quoted as saying he had a good chance for recovery within three months. Long was hospitalized in Galveston, Texas, May 30. (Weekly Report p. 765)

A sanity hearing for Long was scheduled for June 16. The Governor June 8 conferred by telephone with his leaders in the state legislature and urged them to "stand by me."

## MUNITIONS LOBBY

The so-called "munitions lobby" that currently is receiving wide publicity does not show up sizably in the official lobby registrations filed with Congress.

Congressional Quarterly checked the official registrations and found that only 11 of the 50 firms with the biggest Defense Department contracts in fiscal 1958 had registered lobbyists in their employ.

The 1946 Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act requires "any person who shall engage himself for pay or for any consideration for the purpose of attempting to influence the passage or defeat of any legislation by the Congress" to file a registration form with the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House. No one is responsible for explaining or enforcing this law, however. And its provisions are generally considered vague.

CQ did not attempt to define munitions makers. Instead, it used the Defense Department's list of prime contractors. Of the top 50 firms on the list, ranked in terms of total defense contracts, 11 at some time had registered lobbyists working for them: General Electric Co., Lockheed Aircraft Corp., Martin Co., Raytheon Manufacturing Co., Radio Corp of America, Pan American World Airways Inc., General Motors Corp., Chance Vought Aircraft Inc., International Business Machines Corp., Motorola Inc., Philco Corp. The lobby law does not require notification when lobbyists stop working for an employer, so it was impossible to determine how many of those registered currently were active lobbyists.

President Eisenhower at his news conference June 3 triggered discussion of the munitions lobby when he said "something besides the strict military needs of this country" might be influencing defense decisions. (Weekly Report p. 771)

Chairman F. Edward Hebert (D La.) of the House Armed Services Special Investigations Subcommittee July 1 will start an investigation of the "munitions lobby."

Members of Congress are split over whether the defense contractors are lobbying or just trying to serve their customer, the Government. Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) discounts the munitions lobby term. "I don't know any who deserve that label," he said June 8. "They have not tried to lobby me."

Chairman Clarence Cannon (D Mo.) of the House Appropriations Committee June 8 said the registered lobbyists are not really the effective ones. "The cleverest lobby is the social lobby," he said. "The fellows who do the job operate out of the cocktail bars, the golf clubs and the social gatherings. The best remedy and perhaps the only remedy lies with the voters. They must send Representatives here who will stand up against pressures."

Maj. Gen. M.E. Bradley Jr., acting deputy chief of staff for Air Force materiel, June 8 said he knew of "no undue or improper pressures" by arms makers to influence the Air Force.

## FARM SURPLUS DISPOSAL

Criticizing U.S. farm surplus disposal programs as "expedient, temporary and unpredictable," the National Planning Assn. June 8 called for a long-range planning effort directed toward achieving a clearer and less controversial role for farm surplus products in the international economy.

The NPA said the surplus disposal program "should be looked upon as a part of the Nation's foreign aid program, rather than as a disposal operation." The U.S., the association suggested, should enter into long-range agreements with needy countries to supply surplus food products for the support of economic development programs in those countries. As outlined, these "food-for-development" plans would be administered by the United Nations and would not be conducted to secure "maximum returns to the U.S."

The Eisenhower Administration has asked for a one-year extension of the existing farm surplus disposal law (PL 480, 83rd Congress) under which farm surpluses may be bartered or sold to friendly foreign countries for their currencies. Congress has not yet acted on the request to extend the act, which expires Dec. 31. (Weekly Report p. 676)

## Pressure Points

● **AMERICANS FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION** -- The Executive Committee June 3 said it welcomed the upcoming study of the Nation's tax structure by the House Ways and Means Committee but claimed the country's neglected needs made it "rash indeed to anticipate new tax reductions in 1960 or 1961."

● **AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSN.** -- Dr. Gunnar Gundersen, outgoing president of the AMA, June 8 at the association's convention in Atlantic City said "one of medicine's most important challenges" was to keep the lid on fees so that voluntary health insurance could be sold at a price the public could afford. (Weekly Report p. 369)

● **AMERICAN TARIFF LEAGUE** -- Ralph A. Butland, president, announced the league effective July 1 would change its name to the Trade Relations Council of the U.S. because the old name "implied that our policies and activities were geared to the tariff alone. In reality, our interest has become much broader...." He said the name change would be accompanied by a general revamping and broadening of the group's work, although "the TRC would continue to stress the prime importance of policies that will maintain domestic production...."

● **FLANDERS ON LOBBYING** -- Ex-Sen. Ralph E. Flanders (R Vt. 1946-58) June 4 before the American Council for Judaism in New York said organizations supported by tax deductible contributions should separate their political and philanthropic activities. Flanders, who in 1958 asked Congress to investigate the tax deductible status of the United Jewish Appeal, said "all too often" organizations' political activities belie the "deep humanitarian instincts" of their contributors.

## Lobbyist Registrations

Fifteen new registrations filed under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act were made public June 3-8.

Registrations are listed by category (with employers listed alphabetically): Business, Citizens, Farm, Foreign, Individuals, Labor, Military, Professional and Veterans.

### Business Groups

● **EMPLOYER** -- Aerospace Industries Assn., 610 Shoreham Bldg., Washington, D.C. (Formerly Aircraft Industries Assn.)

Registrant -- GEORGE F. HANNAUM, vice president and assistant general manager, Aerospace Industries Assn., 610 Shoreham Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/11/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting aircraft and spacecraft manufacturing industry."

● **EMPLOYER** -- American Standards Assn., 70 East 45th St., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- GEORGE F. HUSSEY JR., managing director, American Standards Assn., 70 East 45th St., New York, N.Y. Filed 5/27/59.

Legislative Interest -- A Federal charter for American Standards Assn.

● **EMPLOYER** -- General Electric Co., 570 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- CHARLES A. HAMILTON, General Electric Co., 777 14th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/3/59.

Legislative Interest -- Legislation affecting the market of the company's nuclear and other products. Expenses -- \$2,000 yearly.

● **EMPLOYER** -- Mutual Benefit Health and Accident Assn., Omaha, Neb.

1. Registrant -- JERRY N. GRIFFIN, lawyer, 731 Washington Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 5/29/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Any legislation affecting the industry."

Previous Registrations -- National Coal Assn. (1951 Almanac p. 700); Schenley Distiller Inc. (1955 Almanac p. 694); National Consumers Life Council, C.I.T. Finance Corp., Businessmen's Committee for Hawaiian Statehood (Weekly Report p. 78, 152, 229).

2. Registrant -- JAMES W. RIDDLE, lawyer, 731 Washington Bldg., Washington, D.C.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Previous Registrations -- National Consumers Life Council, C.I.T. Finance Corp. (Weekly Report p. 78, 152).

● **EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT** -- NATIONAL RESTAURANT ASSN., 1012 14th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/2/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Any legislation affecting the restaurant industry."

2. Registrant -- THOMAS W. POWER, 1012 14th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 5/27/59.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

● **EMPLOYER** -- Outdoor Advertising Assn. of America, 24 West Erie St., Chicago, Ill.

Registrant -- FRED W. HUSSEY, 1145 19th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 5/27/59.

Legislative Interest -- Legislation affecting outdoor advertising.

● **EMPLOYER** -- Washington, D.C., Retail Liquor Dealers Assn. Inc., 211 Southern Bldg., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- HILLIARD SCHULBERG, executive director, Washington, D.C., Retail Liquor Dealers Assn. Inc., 211 Southern Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/3/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting D.C. liquor dealers."

Previous Registrations -- Same organization (1949 Almanac p. 846; 1957 Almanac p. 756).

### Foreign Groups

● **EMPLOYER** -- Society to Study Private Property Interests in Foreign Countries, Contrescarpe 46, Bremen, Germany.

Registrant -- GINSBURG, LEVENTHAL AND BROWN, law firm, 1632 K St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/3/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Return of vested privately owned property."

Previous Registrations -- Same organization (1955 Almanac p. 701); North German Lloyd (1957 Almanac p. 761).

### Individuals

● **EMPLOYER** -- Thomas J. Lipton Inc., 1500 Hudson St. Hoboken, N.J.

Registrant -- FRANK S. KETCHAM, 261 Constitution Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 5/25/59.

Legislative Interest -- Legislation concerning the taxation of Western Hemisphere corporations.

Previous Registrations -- Shotwell Manufacturing Co., General Confections Inc. (1947 Almanac p. 765, 761); Commerce and Industry Assn. of New York Inc., The Tenant Owned Apartment Assn. Inc. (1951 Almanac p. 695, 696); Movers Conference of America (Weekly Report p. 602).

● **EMPLOYER** -- Robert E. Pflaumer, Chicago, Ill.

1. Registrant -- JAMES W. RIDDLE, lawyer, 731 Washington Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/2/59.

Legislative Interest -- Legislation of interest to the employer.

Previous Registrations -- See above.

2. Registrant -- DAWSON, GRIFFIN, PICKENS AND RIDDLE, law firm, 731 Washington Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/2/59.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Previous Registrations -- C.I.T. Finance Corp., Businessmen's Committee for Hawaiian Statehood, National Consumers Life Council (Weekly Report p. 123, 153, 229).

● **EMPLOYER** -- Lt. Col. John A. Ryan, Air Force, 5236 N. 36th St., Arlington, Va.

Registrant -- WEAVER AND VAN KOUGHNET, law firm, 1701 K St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/4/59.

Legislative Interest -- Private bills for employer.

### Labor Groups

● **EMPLOYER** -- International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL-CIO), 1200 15th St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- FRANK T. GLADNEY, 401 3rd St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 5/28/59.

Legislative Interest -- Legislation affecting labor.



## SUPREME COURT ACTION

The powers of Congressional committees and of the states to investigate subversive activities were included in two June 8 Supreme Court decisions. One, upholding the contempt-of-Congress conviction of Lloyd Barenblatt, former Vassar College instructor, dealt with the investigative power of the House Un-American Activities Committee and clarified the Court's 1957 Watkins case ruling. The other, upholding the contempt conviction of Dr. Willard Uphaus for refusing to give information to the New Hampshire attorney general, dealt with states' rights in sedition cases under the Court's 1956 Nelson case decision. (1956 Almanac p. 586; 1957 Almanac p. 662)

● **UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE** -- In the Barenblatt case, the former instructor held that House Rule 11 which created the Un-American Activities Committee, was too vague to compel testimony, that questions asked him infringed on his rights under the First Amendment, and that he was not adequately apprised of the pertinency of questions. The Court, in a 5-4 opinion written by Justice John Marshall Harlan, said it had "consistently refused to view the Communist party as an ordinary political party" and that Congress' right to investigate Communist activity "rests on the right of self-preservation." Broadly viewed, the Court said, inquiries into teaching could not be made, but "an educational institution is not a constitutional sanctuary from inquiry into matters that may otherwise be within the constitutional legislative domain...."

Of Rule 11, the opinion said that, "granting the vagueness of the rule, we may not read it in isolation from its long history in the House." The Court said that in its Watkins case ruling, reversing a contempt-of-Congress conviction on grounds of lack of pertinency of questions, it was not dealing with Rule 11 "at large" when it discussed limitations on Congressional committee activities. "So long as Congress acts in pursuance of its constitutional power, the judiciary lacks authority to intervene on the basis of the motives which spurred the exercise of that power," the decision said. It added that "the proper meaning of an authorization to a Congressional committee is not to be derived alone from its abstract terms unrelated to the definite content furnished them by the course of Congressional actions," and that "it can hardly be seriously argued that the investigation of Communist activities generally, and the attendant use of compulsory process, was beyond the purview of the Committee's intended authority under Rule 11."

A dissenting opinion, written by Justice Hugo L. Black and concurred in by Chief Justice Earl Warren and Justice William O. Douglas and William J. Brennan Jr., said "the Court today fails to see what is here for all to see -- that exposure and punishment is the aim of this Committee and the reason for its existence." It said Rule 11 was "too broad" to support any conviction for refusal to testify, and that "if Congress wants ideas investigated...it must be prepared to say so expressly and unequivocally."

● **STATE SEDITION LAWS** -- In its second major opinion, the Court upheld Uphaus' conviction in New Hampshire for failure to provide the state with information on

guests and lecturers at the New Hampshire World Fellowship Center, of which he is executive director. The center describes itself as a pacifist organization. In its 5-4 ruling, the Court said it did not "strip the states of the right to protect themselves" in 1956 when it upheld the Pennsylvania supreme court's reversal of the conviction of Steve Nelson under a state sedition act. The opinion, written by Justice Tom C. Clark, said the Nelson case ruling only "proscribed a race between Federal and state prosecutors to the courthouse door" and made clear that "a state could proceed with prosecutions for sedition against the state itself; that it can legitimately investigate in this area follows." (For action on legislation to reverse the Nelson case decision, see p. 792)

Justice Brennan, in a dissenting opinion concurred in by Warren, Black and Douglas, said the record showed the investigatory objective was "the impermissible one of exposure for exposure's sake."

● In other actions, the Court June 8:

Reaffirmed, 6-3, in the Mills-Louisiana case, a 1958 decision that persons had no Federal constitutional right in a state investigation to refuse to answer because they might incriminate themselves.

Held unanimously, in the NLRB-Cabot Carbon Co. case, that "employee committees" set up by management to discuss grievances in non-union plants were "labor organizations" within the Taft-Hartley Act, and the National Labor Relations Board could decide whether such committees were employer-dominated and issue orders concerning them.

Held unanimously, in the Lassiter-Northampton County, N.C., case that a North Carolina requirement that prospective voters be able to read and write any section of the state's constitution was valid.

Reversed, 8-0, the refusal of the Alabama supreme court to implement its 1958 decision setting aside a \$100,000 contempt fine against the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

## SENATE CONFIRMATIONS

The Senate confirmed the following nominations:

Thomas S. Gates Jr. of Pennsylvania, a Republican, as Deputy Secretary of Defense; June 4.

Fred A. Bantz of New York, a Republican, as Under Secretary of Navy; June 4.

Joseph V. Charyk of California, a Republican, as an Assistant Secretary of Air Force; June 4.

Frederick H. Mueller of Michigan, a Republican, as Under Secretary of Commerce; June 4.

Carl F. Oechsle of Massachusetts, a Republican, as an Assistant Secretary of Commerce; June 4.

Rosel H. Hyde of Idaho, a Republican, as a Federal Communications Commissioner; June 4.

Frederick Stueck of Missouri, a Republican, as a Federal Power Commissioner; June 4.

Earl W. Kintner of Indiana, a Republican, as a Federal Trade Commissioner; June 4.

J. Graham Parsons of New York, a career diplomat, as an Assistant Secretary of State; June 5.

## INTEREST RATE, DEBT CEILING

President Eisenhower, in a special message to Congress June 8, requested legislation to remove the statutory 4.25 percent ceiling on the interest rate on marketable Government bonds of more than five years maturity, and remove the current 3.26 percent interest rate limit on savings bonds. The President also requested that the permanent public debt limit be increased from \$283 billion to \$288 billion and the "temporary" debt limit be increased from \$288 billion to \$295 billion. (For text of message see p. 801)

Congress in 1958 raised the permanent debt ceiling from \$275 billion to \$283 billion. It also set the temporary debt ceiling at \$288 billion through fiscal 1959. (1958 Almanac p. 267)

The House Ways and Means Committee June 10 began hearings on the President's proposals.

## FNMA MORTGAGES

Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.) and 12 other Senators June 8 introduced a resolution (S Res 130) expressing the opposition of the Senate to the Administration's plan to exchange \$335 million worth of mortgages held by the Federal National Mortgage Assn. for an equal amount of Treasury bonds held by the public. The transaction, first announced in the President's budget, would permit the Treasury to retire the bonds, reducing the public debt by an equivalent amount, and allow FNMA to operate without additional budgetary expenditure in 1960.

Clark's action followed a hearing June 5 before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, at which it was revealed that the exchange would cost the Government a minimum of \$13 million. This loss would represent the difference between interest receipts on the 4 percent FNMA mortgages and interest payments on the 2-3/4 percent bonds, part of a non-marketable series maturing in 1980. The exchange, according to Clark, would give the bondholders a "windfall" and have a "severely depressing effect" on the mortgage market. Passage of S Res 130 would have no binding effect on the Administration.

## DEVELOPMENT LOAN FUND

President Eisenhower June 4, in a letter to Chairman J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, opposed a Fulbright proposal to give the Development Loan Fund \$7.5 billion over a five-year period, with the money to be borrowed from the Treasury rather than directly appropriated by Congress.

Mr. Eisenhower said he shared Fulbright's wish to put the fund on a long-term basis but opposed the move to bypass the regular appropriations procedure. He suggested instead "a long-term authorization of appropriations in reasonable amounts, together with the concurrent enactment in one appropriation bill of appropriations for each of the years for which the program is authorized." (For text of letter see p. 802)

The Fulbright proposal was offered as an amendment to the mutual security bill (S 1451) currently being considered by the Foreign Relations Committee. Despite the President's opposition, the Committee June 10, by an 11-4 vote adopted an amendment authorizing Treasury borrowing of \$5 billion for the fund over a five-year period.

## JOHNSON'S GOALS

Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Texas) gave a June 9 news conference a list of legislative goals for the 1959 and 1960 sessions of Congress. He predicted that a "reasonable" civil rights bill would be passed by the Senate during the current session and said he also could "foresee" these goals for the remainder of 1959: extension of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act (PL 480); extension of the Renegotiation Act; revision of the debt limit and "other fiscal legislation"; construction authorizations for the military and Atomic Energy Commission; authorizations for Mutual Security and the Inter-American Development Bank; extension of the International Wheat Agreement; extension of training for professional nurses and public health personnel; refugee relief legislation; and continuation of current corporate-excite taxes.

## STATUS OF APPROPRIATIONS, 86th CONGRESS, 1st SESSION

Agency	Requested	HOUSE		SENATE		Final
		Committee	Passed	Committee	Passed	
Agriculture (HR 7175)	\$ 4,081,364,863	\$ 3,939,165,498	\$ 3,939,165,498	\$3,975,505,148	\$ 3,975,775,148	\$
Commerce (HR 7349)	732,191,000	674,687,300	675,297,300			
Defense (HR 7454)	39,248,200,000	38,848,339,000	38,848,339,000			
District of Columbia (HR 5676)						
Federal payment	34,218,000	27,218,000	27,218,000	29,218,000	29,351,000	
District payment	(245,990,000)	(237,186,112)	(237,186,112)	(241,569,402)	(241,702,402)	
Executive Offices (HR 7176)	13,608,500	13,338,500	13,338,500			
Independent Offices (HR 7040)	6,584,188,000	6,438,839,800	6,457,657,800			
Interior (HR 5915)	487,675,400	468,106,800	468,106,800	478,785,025	478,785,025	
Labor-HEW (HR 6769)	3,756,848,581	3,915,084,181	3,915,084,181			
Legislative (HR 7453)	105,460,005	100,279,350	100,279,350			
Public Works (HR 7509)	1,176,677,000	1,176,677,000	1,177,177,000			
State-Justice-Judiciary (HR 7343)	682,387,600	649,896,700	651,896,700			
Treasury-Post Office (HR 5805)	4,688,327,000	4,628,097,000	4,628,097,000	4,663,158,600	4,664,027,000	4,643,363,000
Mutual Security						
Second Supplemental, 1959 (HR 5916)	2,900,799,370	2,479,522,494	2,657,402,994	2,820,040,054	2,843,902,805	2,764,500,380
Special Funds*	8,775,166,000	8,775,166,000	8,775,166,000	8,775,166,000		

\* Permanent appropriations to the Treasury, \$8 billion of which was to make interest payments on the national debt.

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE ON DEBT LIMIT, INTEREST RATES

*Following is the text of President Eisenhower's June 8 message to Congress requesting an increase in the national debt limit and removal of the interest rate ceilings on savings bonds and Treasury bonds:*

## TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

Successful management of the debt of the Federal Government is one of the most important foundation stones of the sound financial structure of our Nation.

The public debt must be managed so as to safeguard the public credit. It must be managed in a way that is consistent with economic growth and stability. It must also be managed as economically as possible in terms of interest costs. The achievement of these goals is complicated today by several factors, despite the fact that United States Government securities are the safest investment in the world. Our growing prosperity, combined with Government programs to support mortgages and other types of debt obligations, has strengthened the position of these mortgage and other investments with which the Treasury must compete when it sells Government securities.

In addition, the rapid growth in borrowing demands of corporations, individuals and state and local governments (which issue tax-exempt obligations) tends to diminish the amount of funds available for investment in direct Federal Government securities. Furthermore, the market for all fixed dollar obligations has been affected by a recent preference among some buyers for common stocks.

The achievement of a fiscal position that allows our revenues to cover our expenditures -- as well as to produce some surplus for debt retirement -- will improve substantially the environment in which debt management operates. Greater flexibility of debt management action is required, however, under present-day conditions if a reasonable schedule of maturities is to be maintained and the safeguards against inflation strengthened.

I am, therefore, asking the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit to the Congress today proposed legislation designed to improve significantly the Government's ability to manage its debt in the best interest of the Nation.

The legislation provides principally for:

- (1) Removal of the present 3.26 percent interest rate ceiling on savings bonds. This, together with other changes, will reinvigorate the savings bond program.
- (2) Removal of the present 4-1/4 percent interest rate ceiling on new issues of Treasury bonds. The present ceiling seriously restricts Treasury debt management and is inconsistent with the flexibility which the Secretary of the Treasury has on rates paid on shorter-term borrowing.
- (3) An increase in the regular public debt limit from \$283 billion to \$288 billion, and an increase in the temporary limit from \$288 billion to \$295 billion. These increases are essential to the orderly and prudent conduct of the financial operations of the Government, even with expenditures covered by revenues in the fiscal year 1960, as the budget proposes.

Savings Bonds

Removal of the present 3.26 percent maximum limit on savings bond interest, together with certain other changes, will permit the Treasury to improve the terms of savings bonds. This will strengthen the contribution of the program both to habits of thrift throughout the Nation and to a better structure of the public debt.

The Treasury is proposing the following revisions in the savings bond program, subject to approval of enabling legislation: A 3-3/4 percent interest rate to maturity for all Series E and H Savings Bonds sold on or after June 1, 1959; an improved interest rate on all Series E and H bonds outstanding and continued to be held; and improved extension terms for outstanding Series E bonds when they mature.

4-1/4 Percent Maximum Interest Rate on New Bond Issues

There is no statutory maximum on the interest rate which can be paid by the Treasury for marketable borrowing of five years or less (bills, certificates and notes). The Secretary of the Treasury should have similar flexibility with regard to Treasury bonds (which run five years or more to maturity).

The Treasury always tries to borrow as economically as it can, consistent with its other debt management objectives. But in our democracy no man can be compelled to lend to the Government on terms he would not voluntarily accept. Therefore, when the Government borrows, it can do so successfully only at realistic rates of interest that are determined by the supply and demand for securities, as reflected in the prices and yields of outstanding issues established competitively in the Government securities market.

I am aware of the fact that many proposals have been made which are designed to produce lower interest rates. However, any debt management device which would seek to interfere with the natural interaction of the competitive forces of our free economy and produce unnatural reductions in interest rates would not only breach the fundamental principles of the free market, but under current conditions could be drastically inflationary. The additional cost to the Government alone from increased prices of the goods and services it must buy might far exceed any interest saving. The ultimate harm to the entire Nation of such a price rise could be incalculable.

Market yields on a number of Treasury bonds are already above 4-1/4 percent. With one exception all bonds which have five years or more to run to maturity have market yields above four percent. The Treasury recently has done substantial short-term borrowing. But it must avoid undue shortening of the public debt and therefore should continue to sell intermediate and longer-term bonds whenever market conditions permit. It should not be prohibited from doing so by the existence of an artificial ceiling which under today's conditions makes it virtually impossible to sell bonds in the competitive market.

Debt Limit

The Treasury's current estimates, assuming that revenues cover expenditures for the fiscal year 1960 as a whole, indicate the need for an increase in the regular (or permanent) statutory public debt limit from \$283 billion to \$288 billion. The \$288 billion figure is \$13 billion above the permanent limit of \$275 billion in effect at the beginning of the fiscal year 1959. This \$13 billion increase is approximately equal to the Federal Government deficit during the current fiscal year, as estimated in the budget submitted in January.

The Treasury expects the debt to approximate \$285 billion on June 30, 1959, leaving about \$3 billion leeway under the proposed \$288 billion regular ceiling -- a leeway which is essential to protect the Government in case of unforeseen emergencies and to provide necessary flexibility in debt management operations.

Even with budget receipts covering expenditures in the next fiscal year the debt is expected to rise considerably above \$288 billion next fall and winter as the Treasury borrows to cover seasonal needs. This seasonal borrowing can then be repaid before the end of the fiscal year. I am asking, therefore, for a temporary increase of \$7 billion in the public debt limit beyond the \$288 billion permanent ceiling to cover those seasonal borrowing needs. This temporary limit would expire June 30, 1960 and can be reviewed prior to that time.

Certain other technical proposals to improve the management of the public debt are also included in the proposed legislation.

The enactment of this program is essential to sound conduct of the Government's financial affairs. It will contribute significantly to the Treasury's ability to do the best possible job in the management of the public debt. I urge, therefore, that the Congress give prompt consideration to this request.



There is another matter to which I wish to call your attention, quite apart from the legislative program discussed above. When I submitted my budget to you in January interest costs on the public debt for the fiscal year 1960 were estimated at \$8 billion. The increase in interest rates that has taken place since that estimate was made is now expected to add about half a billion dollars to this figure.

At the same time, however, I am informed that, because of the strength of economic recovery and growth beyond our earlier expectations, our revenue estimates for fiscal year 1960 will be sufficient to offset the increased interest cost in the public debt.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

## DEVELOPMENT LOAN FUND

*Following is the text of President Eisenhower's June 4 reply to a May 28 letter from Sen. J. W. Fulbright (D Ark.), opposing Fulbright's proposal to put the Development Loan Fund on a long-term basis by using Treasury borrowing authority:*

June 4, 1959

Dear Senator Fulbright:

Your letter of May 28, 1959, outlining proposed amendments to the Mutual Security Act of 1959 relating to the Development Loan Fund, has been carefully analyzed in the Executive Branch.

As my earlier recommendations and more recent public statements have indicated, I have always thought, as you do, that it is desirable to put the Development Loan Fund on a long-term basis in order to insure the best planning and utilization of economic assistance through this program. However, before commenting on your specific amendments, it seems appropriate to review the recent history of U.S.-aided means of capital development.

In my Mutual Security message transmitted to the Congress on May 21, 1957, I requested that the Congress establish a Development Loan Fund "to finance specific projects and programs which give promise of contributing to sound development...of long-term benefit to the borrowing country." I noted that "such loans should not compete with or replace such existing sources of credit as private investors, the International Bank, or the Export-Import Bank." Since this request a number of significant developments have occurred.

In 1958 the resources available to the Export-Import Bank were increased by \$2 billion. This assured a continuity of activity and made available funds for a high level of operation by this important lending institution.

There is now before the Congress a proposal to provide an additional U.S. subscription of \$3.175 billion in guarantee authority to the authorized capital of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, as our share of a 100 percent increase in the bank's authorized capital. If approved by the Congress this will enable the International Bank to raise through sales of its bonds to private investors, the funds required if it is to continue its operations in the field of development financing at a rate which is constantly growing, and now exceeds \$700 million per year. The bank has not called upon the United States Government for any cash outlay since the initial capital subscription was completed in 1947.

We have recently requested Congress to authorize U.S. membership in the Inter-American Bank which will have total resources of \$1 billion, of which the U.S. would subscribe \$450,000,000, with \$200,000,000 of this being in the form of guarantees. There also is pending before the Congress an increase of 50 percent in the resources available to the International Monetary Fund, which provides short term financing for countries with temporary balance of payments problems and endeavors to help these countries correct the financial policies that have led to their exchange difficulties.

In addition we are actively consulting with other countries looking toward the establishment of an International Development Association which will provide a continuing organization for development financing on a multilateral basis. In this institution the cost of financing will be shared with other industrial nations on a continuing basis.

In combination with the Development Loan Fund, these lending activities provide a formidable array of resources to assist in the development of the free world.

Your proposed amendments to the Mutual Security Act of 1959 would make available to the Development Loan Fund, commencing in fiscal 1960, not to exceed \$1.5 billion per year for five years by a public debt transaction.

I have asked Congress for an authorization and appropriation of \$700 million for the Development Loan Fund in fiscal 1960. In my opinion a sum of this general magnitude is adequate to carry forth this vital part of our international program for the next year. Establishing a figure approximately double this amount for fiscal 1960 seems unwise, and I would hope that in succeeding years the rapid advance in the economic and financial strength of other industrial countries, particularly in Europe, will lead them to conclude that it is in their interest and in that of the free world to provide a growing volume of financing for the less-developed areas. I would be most reluctant to predicate our action now on an assumption that this would not occur.

In my budget message this year, because of the growing tendency to by-pass the appropriations procedure, I said, "I sincerely hope that the Congress will again consider ways by which it can more effectively overcome...the provision of new obligatory authority outside of the appropriations process...." This is now established Administration policy, and recommendations of previous years for spending from debt receipts that were made while such policy was being formulated must yield to it. Accordingly I do not look with favor upon the provisions of your amendments which authorize the Development Loan Fund to borrow from the Treasury.

I believe our common objective can best be accomplished through a long-term authorization of appropriations in reasonable amounts, together with the concurrent enactment in one appropriation bill of appropriations for each of the years for which the program is authorized -- a specified appropriation for each year, each appropriation to remain available until expended.

While this procedure would not provide the full measure of flexibility now given the Export-Import Bank and the International Bank, it must be remembered that the purpose of the Development Loan Fund as described in its basic statute is to make loans only when other sources of private and public capital are not available. Many of its loans are repayable in the currency of the borrower. As a consequence, this fund cannot "revolve" in the same manner as do those of other lending institutions. However, a multiple-year authorization and appropriation should enable the Development Loan Fund to put its operations on a satisfactory long-term basis, the goal we both are seeking.

I appreciate your sincere interest in this vital program. With a mutual objective, we should be able to develop acceptable programs to aid and develop the free nations of the world.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

## OTHER STATEMENTS

*Other recent public statements by President Eisenhower:*

May 22 -- Message to Congress transmitting a report on Federal disaster relief.

May 22 -- Speech at St. John's College, Annapolis, Md.

May 24 -- Statement on the death of John Foster Dulles.

May 24 -- Proclamation on death of Dulles.

May 24 -- Statement praising a report on Education for the Age of Science prepared by the President's Science Advisory Committee.

May 26 -- Message transmitting to Congress an atomic agreement with Canada.

May 26 -- Message transmitting to Congress atomic agreements with the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands and Turkey.

May 26 -- Executive order prescribing changes in the coat of arms, seal and flag of the President.

May 28 -- Letter accepting the resignation of Dr. James R. Killian Jr. as special assistant to the President.

May 29 -- Executive order granting certain contractual authority to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

June 1 -- Letter accepting the resignation of S. Everett Gleason as deputy executive secretary of the National Security Council.

June 2 -- Proclamation bringing under control of Federal narcotics laws three new synthetically produced drugs.





# Public Laws -- Bills Introduced

## PUBLIC LAWS

NONE

## BILLS INTRODUCED

CQ's eight subject categories and their subdivisions:

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. AGRICULTURE</li> <li>2. APPROPRIATIONS</li> <li>3. EDUCATION &amp; WELFARE                         <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Education &amp; Housing</li> <li>Health &amp; Welfare</li> </ul> </li> <li>4. FOREIGN POLICY                         <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Immigration</li> <li>International Affairs</li> </ul> </li> <li>5. LABOR</li> <li>6. MILITARY &amp; VETERANS                         <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Armed Services &amp; Defense</li> <li>Veterans</li> </ul> </li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7. MISC. &amp; ADMINISTRATIVE                         <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Astronautics &amp; Atomic Energy</li> <li>Commemorative</li> <li>Congress, Constitution, Civil Rights</li> <li>Government Operations</li> <li>Indians, D.C., Territories</li> <li>Judicial Procedures</li> <li>Lands, Public Works, Resources</li> <li>Post Office &amp; Civil Service</li> </ul> </li> <li>8. TAXES &amp; ECONOMIC POLICY                         <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Business &amp; Commerce</li> <li>Taxes &amp; Tariffs</li> </ul> </li> </ol> |
|---|---|

Within each category are Senate bills in chronological order followed by House bills in chronological order. Bills are described as follows: Bill number, brief description of provisions, sponsor's name, date introduced and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed. Private bills are not listed.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are cited back to the earliest bills. Private bills are not listed.

### TALLY OF BILLS

The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 86th Congress from Jan. 7, 1959 through June 5, 1959.			Public bills listed this week:	
	Senate	House	Bills	
Bills	2,128	7,609	S 2081 - 2128	
Joint Resolutions	106	417	HR 7455 - 7607	
Concurrent Resolutions	45	199	Resolutions	
Simple Resolutions	129	288	S J Res 102 - 106	
TOTAL	2,408	8,513	S Con Res 40 - 45	
			S Res 127 - 129	
			H J Res 408 - 417	
			H Con Res 190 - 199	
			H Res 280 - 288	

## 1. Agriculture

### SENATE

- S 2097 -- Provide for payment of losses sustained by persons investing in and holding farm loan bonds authorized and issued by joint-stock land banks which defaulted in payment of a portion of the principal and interest due on such bonds. WILEY (R Wis.) (by request) -- 6/3/59 -- Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 2098 -- Transfer the administration of direct commodity distribution program, under which agricultural food products are made available to the needy in charitable institutions and family units, from Department of Agriculture to Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; establish a food stamp plan. HUMPHREY (D Minn.), Symington (D Mo.) -- 6/3/59 -- Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 2111 -- Amend section 602 of Agricultural Act of 1954. ELLENDER (D La.) (by request) -- 6/4/59 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

### HOUSE

- HR 7473 -- Transfer administration of the program for distribution of surplus agricultural food commodities to needy persons. McGOVERN (D S. D.) -- 6/1/59 -- Agriculture.
- HR 7504 -- Similar to HR 7473. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 6/2/59.
- HR 7530 -- Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and title I of Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended. LATTA (R Ohio) -- 6/3/59 -- Agriculture.
- HR 7539 -- Amend Agricultural Act of 1956 to provide donations of surplus food commodities to State penal institutions. GREEN (D Ore.) -- 6/3/59 -- Agriculture.
- HR 7547 -- Similar to HR 7539. ULLMAN (D Ore.) -- 6/3/59.
- HR 7557 -- Provide for orderly marketing of poultry and poultry products and assure consumers an adequate supply of poultry and poultry products of wholesome quality. BOWLES (D Conn.) -- 6/4/59 -- Agriculture.
- HR 7563 -- Similar to HR 7557. HAGEN (D Calif.) -- 6/4/59.
- HR 7565 -- Similar to HR 7557. MILLER, C. W. (D Calif.) -- 6/4/59.
- HR 7573 -- Similar to HR 7557. SISK (D Calif.) -- 6/4/59.
- HR 7575 -- Amend Commodity Exchange Act to prohibit trading in potato futures in commodity exchanges. WAINWRIGHT (R N.Y.) -- 6/4/59 -- Agriculture.
- HR 7576 -- Create an Agricultural Research and Development Commission, to provide for more effective research programs designed to expand markets for agricultural and forestry products; reduce surpluses, to increase farm income, and to benefit consumers. ABERNETHY (D Miss.) -- 6/4/59 -- Agriculture.
- HR 7585 -- Authorize an increased program of research in forestry and forest products. CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 6/5/59 -- Agriculture.
- H J Res 408 -- Provide for development of a program for controlling production of cotton on a bale basis. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 6/2/59 -- Agriculture.
- H J Res 413 -- Provide for acceleration of various reforestation programs of Department of Agriculture, and Department of the Interior. PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 6/4/59 -- Agriculture.

## 2. Appropriations

### HOUSE

- HR 7460 -- Make an appropriation for conduct by Surgeon General of a crash program of basic research into cause and cure of cancer and other major diseases which remain incurable. CARTER (D Iowa) -- 6/1/59 -- Appropriations.
- HR 7509 -- Make appropriations for civil functions administered by Department of the Army, certain agencies of the Department of the Interior, and the Tennessee Valley Authority, for fiscal year ending June 30, 1960. CANNON (D Mo.) -- 6/2/59 -- Appropriations.

## 3. Education and Welfare

### EDUCATION & HOUSING

### HOUSE

- HR 7459 -- Amend section 207 of National Housing Act to permit dollar amount limitation applicable to mortgagees covering housing for elderly persons under the regular FHA rental housing program to be increased in high-cost areas. BURKE (D Ky.) -- 6/1/59 -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 7532 -- Provide for establishment of a Federal Advisory Council on the Arts to assist in growth and development of the fine arts in the U. S. McDOWELL (D Del.) -- 6/3/59 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 7540 -- Provide financial assistance for support of public schools by appropriating funds to States to be used for teachers' salaries. GREEN (D Pa.) -- 6/3/59 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 7574 -- Similar to HR 7540. TOLL (D Pa.) -- 6/4/59.

### HEALTH & WELFARE

### SENATE

- S 2105 -- Amend laws re Saint Elizabeths Hospital to fix the salaries of the Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent, and first assistant physician of the hospital. HILL (D Ala.) -- 6/4/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.
- S 2125 -- Provide that tax imposed by Federal Unemployment Tax Act not apply re service performed by individuals in connection with certain fishing and related activities. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 6/5/59 -- Finance.
- S 2126 -- Exclude from coverage under insurance system established by title II of Social Security Act service performed by individuals in connection with certain fishing and related activities. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 6/5/59 -- Finance.

# HOUSE

- HR 7475 -- Amend act of August 5, 1954 (68 Stat. 674). ROBERTS (D Ala.) -- 6/1/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 7476 -- Extend for two additional years the authority of the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service re air pollution control. ROBERTS (D Ala.) -- 6/1/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 7480 -- Amend Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, re label declaration of use of pesticide chemicals on raw agricultural commodities which are produce of the soil. ULLMAN (D Ore.) -- 6/1/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 7496 -- Provide for payment of expenses of administration of the workmen's compensation provisions of the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act by insurance carriers and self-insurers authorized to insure under section 32 of the act. KEARNS (R Pa.) -- 6/2/59 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 7499 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide that a woman who has lost entitlement to widow's or mother's insurance benefits by remarriage may regain such entitlement if the remarriage terminates within one year, whether such termination is caused by her husband's death or by divorce. WALLHAUSER (R N. J.) -- 6/2/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 7546 -- Amend Vocational Rehabilitation Act to provide assistance to the States for certain workshops, rehabilitation facilities, and rehabilitation evaluation services. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 6/3/59 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 7558 -- Authorize establishing by Surgeon General of an aftercare, post-hospital treatment program for drug addiction. CELLER (D N. Y.) -- 6/4/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 7570 -- Amend section 1 of Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide that an employee not lose his current connection with the railroad industry when he is furloughed to accept elective public office. PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 6/4/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 7571 -- Amend section 7 of act of July 28, 1950 (ch. 503, 64 Stat. 381; 5 U. S. C. 341f), to authorize Attorney General to acquire land in vicinity of any Federal penal or correctional institution when considered essential to the protection of the health or safety of the inmates of the institution. ROGERS (D Colo.) -- 6/4/59 -- Judiciary.
- H J Res 410 -- Provide for a White House Conference on Human Public Relations. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 6/3/59 -- Judiciary.

## 4. Foreign Policy

### IMMIGRATION

#### SENATE

- S 2082 -- Provide for issuance of nonquota immigrant visas to certain aliens. PROX-MIRE (D Wis.), Wiley (R Wis.) -- 6/1/59 -- Judiciary.
- S 2115 -- Amend chapters 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 of Immigration and Nationality Act. BUTLER (R Md.) -- 6/4/59 -- Judiciary.

#### HOUSE

- HR 7492 -- Amend section 353 and 354 of Immigration and Nationality Act. FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 6/2/59 -- Judiciary.

### INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

#### SENATE

- S 2093 -- Amend section 5 of War Claims Act of 1948 to provide detention and other benefits thereunder to certain Guamanians killed or captured by the Japanese at Wake Island. CARROLL (D Colo.), Bible (D Nev.) -- 6/2/59 -- Judiciary.
- S J Res 102 -- Authorize participation by the U. S. in parliamentary conference with Mexico. CHAVEZ (D N. M.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Engle (D Calif.), Yarborough (D Texas), Morse (D Ore.) -- 6/2/59 -- Foreign Relations.
- S Con Res 44 -- Re strengthening of scientific and technological progress of the free nations through cooperation of the NATO organization. WILLIAMS (D N. J.) -- 6/4/59 -- Foreign Relations.
- S Con Res 45 -- Re establishment of an informal advisory committee of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. WILLIAMS (D N. J.) -- 6/4/59 -- Foreign Relations.
- S Res 129 -- Re continued efforts by all nations to strengthen cooperation in health and research activities. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 6/5/59 -- Foreign Relations.

#### HOUSE

- HR 7500 -- Amend further the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended. MORGAN (D Pa.) -- 6/2/59 -- Foreign Affairs.
- HR 7533 -- Amend International Cultural Exchange and Trade Fair Participation Act of 1956 to authorize President to provide for participation by foreign governments and citizens of other countries in artistic and cultural activities in the U. S. McDOWELL (D Del.) -- 6/3/59 -- Foreign Affairs.
- HR 7534 -- Promote foreign policy of the U. S. by providing for appointment of an assistant to the Secretary of State to assure the coherent development of all official international cultural activities of the U. S. McDOWELL (D Del.) -- 6/3/59 -- Foreign Affairs.
- H Con Res 191 -- Express sense of Congress re expulsion of the Republic of China from International Olympic Committee, and re participation in the Olympic games of representatives of the Republic of China. DORN (R N. Y.) -- 6/2/59 -- Foreign Affairs.

- H Con Res 193 -- Provide for development through the U. N. of international cooperation in educational programs. JOHNSON (D Colo.) -- 6/2/59 -- Foreign Affairs.
- H Con Res 195 -- Similar to H Con Res 193. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 6/4/59.
- H Res 280 -- Express sense of the House of Representatives re presently contemplated conference of heads of nations. CANNON (D Mo.) -- 6/3/59 -- Foreign Affairs.
- H Res 283 -- Express sense of House of Representatives that people of all Ireland have an opportunity to express their will for union by an election under auspices of a U. N. Commission. DORN (R N. Y.) -- 6/4/59 -- Foreign Affairs.

## 5. Labor

### HOUSE

- HR 7489 -- Amend Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act. FRELINGHUYSEN (R N. J.) -- 6/2/59 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 7490 -- Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended. FRELINGHUYSEN (R N. J.) -- 6/2/59 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 7542 -- Amend National Labor Relations Act to provide that foremen in certain cases be considered as employees for purposes of that act. PILLION (R N. Y.) -- 6/3/59 -- Education and Labor.

## 6. Military and Veterans

### ARMED SERVICES & DEFENSE

#### SENATE

- S 2110 -- Authorize Department of Defense to indemnify its contractors against nuclear and other unusually hazardous risks; limit liability of contractors so indemnified. BEALL (R Md.) -- 6/4/59 -- Armed Services.
- S 2118 -- Amend section 4488 of Revised Statutes, as amended, to authorize Secretary of Department in which the Coast Guard is operating to prescribe regulations governing lifesaving equipment, firefighting equipment, muster lists, ground tackle, hawsers, and bilge systems aboard vessels. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 6/4/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 2119 -- Provide automatic free insurance for members of the Armed Forces. LANGER (R N. D.) -- 6/4/59 -- Finance.
- S J Res 106 -- Authorize Secretary of the Navy to receive for instruction at the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis two citizens and subjects of Kingdom of Belgium. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) -- 6/5/59 -- Armed Services.

#### HOUSE

- HR 7508 -- Amend title 10, U. S. C., to establish a Bureau of Naval Weapons in Department of the Navy and abolish Bureau of Aeronautics and Ordnance. VINSON (D Ga.) -- 6/2/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 7527 -- Validate payment of family separation allowances to members of uniformed services. KILDAY (D Texas) -- 6/3/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 7581 -- Amend section 4488 of Revised Statutes, as amended, to authorize Secretary of Department in which Coast Guard is operating to prescribe regulations governing lifesaving equipment, firefighting equipment, muster lists, ground tackle, hawsers, and bilge systems aboard vessels. BONNER (D N. C.) -- 6/4/59 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

### VETERANS

#### SENATE

- S Con Res 40 -- Recognize Polish Legion of American Veterans as a bona fide veterans organization. BUSH (R Conn.), Dodd (D Conn.) -- 6/1/59 -- Finance.

#### HOUSE

- HR 7502 -- Amend basis for certifications re basic pay for dependency and indemnity compensation award purposes. AVERY (R Kan.) -- 6/2/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 7526 -- Amend section 3104 of title 38, U. S. C., to permit payment of pension or compensation to veterans concurrently with reserve retired pay under chapter 67 of title 10, U. S. C. IRWIN (D Conn.) -- 6/3/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 7569 -- Provide for recognition of Polish Legion of American Veterans by the Secretary of Defense and Administrator of Veterans' Affairs. O'HARA (D Ill.) -- 6/4/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 7578 -- Amend section 501 of title 38, U. S. C., to provide that under certain conditions service on the Mexican border before World War I may be included in determining whether a veteran meets the service requirements applicable to the payment of pension. GIAIMO (D Conn.) -- 6/4/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.

## 7. Miscellaneous-Administrative

### ASTRONAUTICS & ATOMIC ENERGY

#### SENATE

- S 2094 -- Authorize appropriations for Atomic Energy Commission in accordance with section 261 of Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended. ANDERSON (D N. M.) -- 6/2/59 -- Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

## HOUSE

- HR 7464 -- Authorize appropriations for Atomic Energy Commission in accordance with section 261 of Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended. DURHAM (D N. C.) -- 6/1/59 -- Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.  
 HR 7468 -- Similar to HR 7464. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 6/1/59.  
 HR 7537 -- Similar to HR 7464. DURHAM (D N. C.) -- 6/3/59.  
 HR 7544 -- Similar to HR 7464. VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) -- 6/3/59.

## COMMEMORATIVE

## SENATE

- S 2099 -- Provide for striking of medals in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of admission of West Virginia into the Union as a State. BYRD (D W. Va.), Randolph (D W. Va.) -- 6/3/59 -- Banking and Currency.  
 S J Res 104 -- Designate May 15 of each year as Peace Officers Memorial Day. BEALL (R Md.) -- 6/2/59 -- Judiciary.  
 S J Res 105 -- Provide for participation by the U. S. in West Virginia Centennial Celebration to be held in 1963 at various locations in the State of West Virginia. RANDOLPH (D W. Va.) -- 6/4/59 -- Judiciary.

## HOUSE

- HR 7511 -- Provide for issuance of a special postage stamp to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Camp Fire Girls. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 6/2/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.  
 HR 7587 -- Provide for striking of medals in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of admission of West Virginia into the Union as a State. KEE (D W. Va.) -- 6/5/59 -- Banking and Currency.  
 HR 7604 -- Similar to HR 7587. HECHLER (D W. Va.) -- 6/5/59.  
 H J Res 409 -- Designate the Luther Burbank Shasta daisy as the national flower of the U. S. YOUNGER (R Calif.) (by request) -- 6/2/59 -- House Administration.  
 H J Res 414 -- Designate October 31 of each year as Youth Honor Day. STAGGERS (D W. Va.) -- 6/4/59 -- Judiciary.  
 H Con Res 198 -- Designate President's Day. DOYLE (D Calif.) -- 6/5/59.

## CONGRESS, CONSTITUTION, CIVIL RIGHTS

## SENATE

- S Con Res 41 -- Re acceptance of statue of the late Senator Patrick A. McCarran. BIBLE (D Nev.), Cannon (D Nev.) -- 6/3/59 -- Rules and Administration.  
 S Con Res 42 -- Re temporary placement in Rotunda of statue of the late Senator Patrick A. McCarran. BIBLE (D Nev.), Cannon (D Nev.) -- 6/3/59 -- Rules and Administration.  
 S Con Res 43 -- Re printing as a Senate document the proceedings of presentation and acceptance of statue of late Senator Patrick A. McCarran. BIBLE (D Nev.), Cannon (D Nev.) -- 6/3/59 -- Rules and Administration.  
 S Res 128 -- Provide that final report of the Theodore Roosevelt Centennial Commission be printed, with illustrations, as a Senate document. O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.) -- 6/4/59 -- Rules and Administration.

## HOUSE

- HR 7560 -- Provide protection of persons from lynching. DAWSON (D Ill.) -- 6/4/59 -- Judiciary.  
 H J Res 417 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the U. S. to require every appropriation measure to be accompanied either by a revenue-producing measure or a certification that revenues will be produced to cover the cost of the appropriation measure. BERRY (R S. D.) -- 6/5/59 -- Judiciary.  
 H Res 281 -- Re microfilming of the James Madison papers. McCORMACK (D Mass.) -- 6/3/59 -- Agreed.  
 H Res 284 -- Consider HR 6596. MADDEN (D Ind.) -- 6/5/59 -- Calendar.  
 H Res 285 -- Consider HR 7246. SMITH (D Va.) -- 6/5/59 -- Calendar.  
 H Res 286 -- Consider S 1901. TRIMBLE (D Ark.) -- 6/5/59 -- Calendar.

## GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

## SENATE

- S 2095 -- Establish a U. S. Passport Service within Department of State. MUNDT (R S. D.) -- 6/3/59 -- Government Operations.  
 S 2103 -- Provide that surplus personal property of the U. S. may be donated to the States for promotion of fish and wildlife management activities. BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 6/3/59 -- Government Operations.  
 S 2121 -- Provide for systematic reduction of the public debt. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) -- 6/5/59 -- Finance.  
 S 2122 -- Require semiannual reports by the Secretary of the Treasury re financial commitments and contingencies of the Government. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.), Byrd (D Va.) -- 6/5/59 -- Government Operations.

## HOUSE

- HR 7457 -- Amend section 21 of Second Liberty Bond Act to provide for retirement of the public debt. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 6/1/59 -- Ways and Means.

- HR 7463 -- Similar to HR 7457. DOWNING (D Va.) -- 6/1/59.  
 HR 7465 -- Establish a Commission on Metropolitan Problems and Urban Development. FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 6/1/59 -- Government Operations.  
 HR 7466 -- Further amend Reorganization Act of 1949, as amended, so that such act will apply to reorganization plans transmitted to the Congress at any time before June 1, 1961. FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 6/1/59 -- Government Operations.  
 HR 7469 -- Amend Budget and Accounting Act, 1921, to provide for retirement of the public debt; limit size of the Federal budget. HEMPHILL (D S. C.) -- 6/1/59 -- Government Operations.  
 HR 7479 -- Provide for retirement of public debt in amounts which reflect annual increases in gross national product. SMITH (D Miss.) -- 6/1/59 -- Ways and Means.  
 HR 7535 -- Provide that surplus personal property of the U. S. may be donated to the States for promotion of fish and wildlife management activities. McINTIRE (R Maine) -- 6/3/59 -- Government Operations.  
 HR 7572 -- Similar to HR 7457. ST. GEORGE (R N. Y.) -- 6/4/59.  
 HR 7580 -- Similar to HR 7535. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 6/4/59.  
 HR 7583 -- Similar to HR 7457. BARING (D Nev.) -- 6/5/59.  
 HR 7584 -- Similar to HR 7535. BARING (D Nev.) -- 6/5/59.  
 HR 7589 -- Similar to HR 7457. SIKES (D Fla.) -- 6/5/59.  
 HR 7606 -- Limit acquisition and use by civilian agencies of the Federal Government of equipment for reproducing documents, drawings, papers, and so forth, on sensitized materials. OSMERS (R N. J.) -- 6/5/59 -- House Administration.  
 H J Res 411 -- Provide for a special research inquiry into the causes of chronic unemployment in economically depressed areas. SLACK (D W. Va.) -- 6/3/59 -- Government Operations.  
 H Con Res 190 -- Express sense of Congress re program for paying the national debt. DOWNING (D Va.) -- 6/1/59 -- Ways and Means.  
 H Con Res 194 -- Similar to H Con Res 190. ST. GEORGE (R N. Y.) -- 6/4/59.  
 H Con Res 197 -- Similar to H Con Res 190. BARING (D Nev.) -- 6/5/59.  
 H Con Res 199 -- Similar to H Con Res 190. SIKES (D Fla.) -- 6/5/59.

## INDIANS, D. C., TERRITORIES

## SENATE

- S 2083 -- Abolish mandatory capital punishment in D. C. KEATING (R N. Y.), Allott (R Colo.), Beall (R Md.), Bush (R Conn.), Capehart (R Ind.), Case (R N. J.), Javits (R N. Y.), Prouty (R Vt.), Scott (R Pa.) -- 6/1/59 -- District of Columbia.  
 S 2085 -- Authorize use of funds arising from a judgment in favor of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Tribes of Indians of Oklahoma. KERR (D Okla.), Monroney (D Okla.) -- 6/1/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.  
 S 2096 -- Provide that any person to be eligible for appointment as Governor of the Virgin Islands have resided in Virgin Islands not less than 3 years prior to being appointed. JAVITS (R N. Y.) -- 6/3/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.  
 S 2108 -- Provide for assistance to Klamath County School District, Oregon, in construction of a high school building on the Klamath Indian Reservation. NEUBERGER (D Ore.) -- 6/4/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

## HOUSE

- HR 7458 -- Prohibit sale, distribution, and use of certain plastic bags in D. C. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 6/1/59 -- District of Columbia.  
 HR 7493 -- Repeal section 8 of District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1960, and all other provisions of law prohibiting use of appropriations in connection with possible installation of meters in taxicabs in D. C. HARMON (D Ind.) -- 6/2/59 -- District of Columbia.  
 HR 7507 -- Amend section 3 of title III of D. C. Income and Franchise Tax Act of 1947 re deductions for charitable contributions. SMITH (D Va.) -- 6/2/59 -- District of Columbia.  
 HR 7536 -- Provide for assistance to the Klamath County School District, Oregon, in construction of a high school building on the Klamath Indian Reservation. ULLMAN (D Ore.) -- 6/3/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

## JUDICIAL PROCEDURES

## SENATE

- S 2123 -- Amend sections 1461, 1462, 1463, and 1465 of title 18 of the U. S. C., to provide mandatory prison sentences in certain cases for mailing, importing, or transporting obscene material. WILEY (R Wis.) -- 6/5/59 -- Judiciary.

## HOUSE

- HR 7528 -- Amend title 28, entitled "Judiciary and Judicial Procedure," of the U. S. C. to provide for defense of suits against Federal employees arising out of their operation of motor vehicles in scope of their employment. LANE (D Mass.) -- 6/3/59 -- Judiciary.  
 HR 7529 -- Authorize waiver of collection of certain erroneous payments made by the Federal Government to certain civilian and military personnel. LANE (D Mass.) -- 6/3/59 -- Judiciary.  
 HR 7559 -- Provide for reasonable notice of applications to the U. S. courts of appeals for interlocutory relief against orders of certain administrative agencies. CELLER (D N. Y.) -- 6/4/59 -- Judiciary.  
 HR 7577 -- Similar to HR 7528. CELLER (D N. Y.) -- 6/4/59.



LANDS, PUBLIC WORKS, RESOURCES

SENATE

- S 2086 -- Provide for establishment of a National Wildlife Disease Laboratory. ALLOTT (R Colo.), Carroll (D Colo.) -- 6/1/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 2092 -- Provide for erection of a national monument symbolizing the ideals of democracy. ALLOTT (R Colo.), Neuberger (D Ore.) -- 6/2/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 2120 -- Authorize establishment of the Washington's Western Lands National Monument in State of West Virginia. RANDOLPH (D W. Va.), Byrd (D W. Va.) -- 6/4/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S J Res 103 -- Authorize National Geographic Society to erect a memorial on public grounds in State of Virginia to honor Rear Adm. Richard E. Byrd. ROBERTSON (D Va.) -- 6/2/59 -- Rules and Administration.

HOUSE

- HR 7455 -- Provide for establishment of a National Wildlife Disease Laboratory. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 6/1/59 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- HR 7461 -- Similar to HR 7455. CHENOWETH (R Colo.) -- 6/1/59.
- HR 7471 -- Similar to HR 7455. JOHNSON (D Colo.) -- 6/1/59.
- HR 7474 -- Grant consent of Congress to compact entered into by States of West Virginia and Virginia re certain part of the boundary between such States. POFF (R Va.) -- 6/1/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 7477 -- Similar to HR 7455. ROGERS (D Colo.) -- 6/1/59.
- HR 7481 -- Re sale of certain minerals and metals acquired by U. S. METCALF (D Mont.) -- 6/1/59 -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 7491 -- Provide for erection of a national monument symbolizing ideals of democracy. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 6/2/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 7494 -- Provide for comprehensive operation of hydroelectric power resources of the U. S. HEMPHILL (D S. C.) -- 6/2/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 7497 -- Similar to HR 7491. PFOST (D Idaho) -- 6/2/59.
- HR 7498 -- Similar to HR 7491. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 6/2/59.
- HR 7501 -- Similar to HR 7491. WESTLAND (R Wash.) -- 6/2/59.
- HR 7512 -- Amend section 114 of Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956 to state policy of Congress re reimbursement for certain highways on Interstate System. ROBISON (R N. Y.) -- 6/2/59 -- Public Works.
- HR 7531 -- Amend chapter 3 of title 18, U. S. C., to prohibit use of aircraft or motor vehicles to hunt certain wild horses or burros on land belonging to U. S. LOSER (D Tenn.) -- 6/3/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 7543 -- Authorize acquisition of land for expansion of Grafton National Cemetery. STAGGERS (D W. Va.) -- 6/3/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 7545 -- Similar to HR 7491. WESTLAND (R Wash.) -- 6/3/59.
- HR 7564 -- Provide for a preliminary examination and survey of Broad Creek River from Portsville Landing to Laurel, Del., for navigation and flood control. McDOWELL (D Del.) -- 6/4/59 -- Public Works.
- HR 7579 -- Authorize acquisition of land for donation to the Pan American Health Organization as a headquarters site. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 6/4/59 -- Public Works.
- HR 7586 -- Authorize Secretary of the Interior to erect a monument at Fort Cumberland, Allegany County, Md., in honor of George Washington. FOLEY (D Md.) -- 6/5/59 -- House Administration.
- HR 7603 -- Authorize establishment of Washington's Western Lands National Monument in State of West Virginia. HECHLER (D W. Va.) -- 6/5/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 7605 -- Re relief of State of Oklahoma. EDMONDSON (D Okla.) -- 6/5/59 -- Judiciary.
- H J Res 412 -- Authorize National Geographic Society to erect a memorial on public grounds in State of Virginia to honor Rear Adm. Richard E. Byrd. SMITH (D Va.) -- 6/3/59 -- House Administration.
- H J Res 415 -- Provide for erection in city of Page, Ariz., of an appropriate marker to commemorate the achievements of former Commissioner of Reclamation John C. Page. JOHNSON (D Colo.) -- 6/4/59 -- House Administration.
- H J Res 416 -- Similar to H J Res 415. UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 6/4/59.
- H Con Res 192 -- Make an investigation concerning anadromous fish in Columbia River Basin. ULLMAN (D Ore.) -- 6/2/59 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

POST OFFICE & CIVIL SERVICE

SENATE

- S 2104 -- Bring employees of Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation County Committees within purview of Civil Service Retirement Act and Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954; permit a Federal employee to obtain accredited service for period(s) of employment by Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation County Committees. SPARKMAN (D Ala.) -- 6/3/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HOUSE

- HR 7462 -- Make permanent certain increases in annuities payable from civil service retirement and disability fund. COHELAN (D Calif.) -- 6/1/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 7478 -- Amend act of July 27, 1956, re detention of mail for temporary periods in public interest. ROGERS (D Fla.) -- 6/1/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

- HR 7506 -- Create a judicial officer for Post Office Department. POFF (R Va.) -- 6/2/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 7538 -- Amend Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955 re position descriptions and salary levels of mail handlers. GRANAHAH (D Pa.) -- 6/3/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 7562 -- Amend title VI of Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended, re retirement survivorship provisions for certain widows and widowers. DOWNING (D Va.) -- 6/4/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 7594 -- Provide for filing with head of each department, agency, or instrumentality of the U. S., the State of legal residence or domicile of all civilian and military officers and employees of the U. S. serving with such department, agency, or instrumentality. WILLIAMS (D Miss.) -- 6/5/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 7607 -- Provide disability retirement benefits for civilian employees of the Government in certain additional cases. PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 6/5/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

## 8. Taxes and Economic Policy

BUSINESS & COMMERCE

SENATE

- S 2107 -- Amend section 1 of the Act of January 2, 1951, prohibiting transportation of gambling devices in interstate and foreign commerce. CHURCH (D Idaho) -- 6/4/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 2112 -- Prohibit importation into the U. S. of polluted shellfish. JACKSON (D Wash.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Eastland (D Miss.), Engle (D Calif.), Butler (R Md.), Stennis (D Miss.), Yarborough (D Texas) -- 6/4/59 -- Finance.

HOUSE

- HR 7467 -- Amend Public Contracts Act (the Walsh-Healey Act). FOLEY (D Md.) -- 6/1/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 7505 -- Provide a program of assistance to correct inequities in construction of fishing vessels, to enable the fishing industry of the U. S. to regain a favorable economic status; provide disaster relief to the oyster industry which has been almost completely destroyed in some areas of the U. S. McDOWELL (D Del.) -- 6/2/59 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- HR 7510 -- Amend Interstate Commerce Act re reasonable differentials in favor of joint rates for through transportation by rail and water. GARMATZ (D Md.) -- 6/2/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 7555 -- Prohibit, under certain conditions, for 2 years the employment of a former officer or enlisted man in the armed services, or a former civilian employee in the Department of Defense, by any person, concern, or foreign government with which certain transactions were handled by such officer, enlisted man, or employee. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 6/4/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 7556 -- Prohibit under certain conditions, for 2 years, the employment of a former employee of the Federal Government by any person, concern, or foreign government with which certain transactions were handled. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 6/4/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 7591 -- Amend section 701(e) of Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to limit use of Civil Aeronautics Board reports and testimony of Board personnel regarding aircraft accidents. WILLIAMS (D Miss.) -- 6/5/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 7592 -- Amend section 902 of Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to prohibit certain practices re passenger ticket sales and reservations. WILLIAMS (D Miss.) -- 6/5/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 7593 -- Amend sections 101 and 401(e) of Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to authorize Civil Aeronautics Board to include in certificates of public convenience and necessity limitations on type and extent of service authorized. WILLIAMS (D Miss.) -- 6/5/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 7595 -- Amend section 407 of Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to authorize Civil Aeronautics Board to regulate depreciation accounting of air carriers. WILLIAMS (D Miss.) -- 6/5/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 7596 -- Amend section 1002 of Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to provide for regulation of rates and practices of air carriers and foreign air carriers in foreign air transportation. WILLIAMS (D Miss.) -- 6/5/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 7597 -- Amend section 406 of Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to provide for separation of subsidy and air mail rates. WILLIAMS (D Miss.) -- 6/5/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 7598 -- Similar to HR 7597. SPRINGER (R Ill.) -- 6/5/59.
- HR 7599 -- Amend sections 901(a) and 902(a) of Federal Aviation Act of 1958, to authorize imposition of civil penalties in certain additional cases; increase the monetary amount of fines for violation of criminal provisions. WILLIAMS (D Miss.) -- 6/5/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 7600 -- Similar to HR 7599. SPRINGER (R Ill.) -- 6/5/59.
- HR 7601 -- Amend Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to provide further requirements for applicants for and contractors under operating-differential subsidy contracts. BONNER (D N. C.) -- 6/5/59 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- HR 7602 -- Revise, extend, and otherwise improve the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U. S. C. 315) to bring into focus and more proper perspective that section of law governing political broadcasts. CHENOWETH (R Colo.) -- 6/5/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- H Con Res 196 -- Express sense of Congress re interrelationship of Federal Reserve monetary policy and management of public debt. REUSS (D Wis.) -- 6/4/59 -- Banking and Currency.

## TAXES &amp; TARIFFS

## SENATE

- S 2090 -- Repeal excise tax on communications provided by subchapter B of chapter 33 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954. KERR (D Okla.) -- 6/2/59 -- Finance.  
 S 2117 -- Amend section 304 of Tariff Act of 1930 to require that all cast iron soil pipe and fittings imported into the U. S. be marked with name of country of its origin. ENGLE (D Calif.) -- 6/4/59 -- Finance.  
 S 2124 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954. SYMINGTON (D Mo.) -- 6/5/59 -- Finance.

## HOUSE

- HR 7456 -- Extend for three years the suspension of duty on imports of casein. BALDWIN (R Calif.) -- 6/1/59 -- Ways and Means.  
 HR 7470 -- Repeal tax on transportation of persons. HUDDLESTON (D Ala.) -- 6/1/59 -- Ways and Means.  
 HR 7472 -- Provide for free entry of certain stained glass windows for use in St. Mark's Seminary, Erie, Pa. KEARNS (R Pa.) -- 6/1/59 -- Ways and Means.  
 HR 7487 -- Amend section 421 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re stock options granted by principal shareholders. KEOGH (D N. Y.) -- 6/2/59 -- Ways and Means.  
 HR 7488 -- Similar to HR 7487. MASON (R Ill.) -- 6/2/59.  
 HR 7495 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase amount of income tax deductions for medical expenses and child care; authorize deductions for certain transportation costs, tuition expenses, and residential depreciation. HOLT (R Calif.) -- 6/2/59 -- Ways and Means.

- HR 7503 -- Amend section 209 of Highway Revenue Act of 1956 to provide that 100 percent of the excise tax on automobiles, trucks, buses, trailers, and parts and accessories be deposited in highway trust fund. DULSKI (D N. Y.) -- 6/2/59 -- Ways and Means.  
 HR 7523 -- Provide a one-year extension of existing corporate normal-tax rate and of certain excise-tax rates. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 6/3/59 -- Ways and Means.  
 HR 7524 -- Similar to HR 7523. SIMPSON (R Pa.) -- 6/3/59.  
 HR 7525 -- Amend section 152 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954. BROWN (D Mo.) -- 6/3/59 -- Ways and Means.  
 HR 7541 -- Allow small business corporations which had less than 90 days after the enactment of Technical Amendments Act of 1958 in which to make an election under section 1372 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 an additional 30 days in which to make such election. HALPERN (R N. Y.) -- 6/3/59 -- Ways and Means.  
 HR 7548 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal tax on cabarets. HARMON (D Ind.) -- 6/3/59 -- Ways and Means.  
 HR 7549 -- Similar to HR 7470. HARMON (D Ind.) -- 6/3/59.  
 HR 7561 -- Repeal the three cents per pound processing tax on coconut oil. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 6/4/59 -- Ways and Means.  
 HR 7566 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an amortization deduction for certain facilities for control of air pollution. MILLER, G. P. (D Calif.) -- 6/4/59 -- Ways and Means.  
 HR 7567 -- Extend for a period of two years the privilege of free importation of gifts from members of Armed Forces of U. S. on duty abroad. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 6/4/59 -- Ways and Means.  
 HR 7568 -- Similar to HR 7567. SIMPSON (R Pa.) -- 6/4/59.  
 HR 7588 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re treatment of copyright royalties for purposes of personal holding company tax. KEOGH (D N. Y.) -- 6/5/59 -- Ways and Means.  
 HR 7590 -- Similar to HR 7470. SIKES (D Fla.) -- 6/5/59.

## Committee Briefs

## CIVIL RIGHTS

The Senate Judiciary Constitutional Rights Subcommittee May 28 concluded hearings on civil rights legislation. The final three weeks of the hearings were devoted mainly to testimony by Southern state officials and Members of Congress who opposed all pending civil rights bills. House Judiciary Subcommittee No. 5 ended its hearings on the same subject May 1. (Weekly Report p. 627)

## MINIMUM WAGE

The Senate Labor and Public Welfare Labor Subcommittee June 4 concluded its hearings on S 1046, S 1967 and other bills to expand coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act and raise the minimum wage. The hearings ended with testimony from AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller. (Weekly Report p. 703)

## MALLORY RULE

The House Rules Committee May 28 cleared for House action a bill (HR 4957) to reverse the effects of the Supreme Court's 1957 decision in the Mallory case. HR 4957 was reported by the House Judiciary Committee May 11 (H Rept 352). (Weekly Report p. 580)

## RENEGOTIATION ACT

The Senate Finance Committee June 3 concluded two days of hearings on a House-passed bill (HR 7086) and other measures to extend the Renegotiation Act of 1951. Robert Dechert, general counsel of the Defense Department, and Thomas Coggleshall, chairman of the Renegotiation Board, supported the House bill, extending the act until June 30, 1963. George F.P. Smith, speaking for the National Assn. of Manufacturers, said the act should be allowed to die because it "discourages efficiency" and unjustly determines excessive profits. Rep. Carl Vinson, chairman of the House Armed Services Committee and outspoken opponent of HR 7086 during House debate, said it would benefit the leading missile manufacturers by more than \$1 billion. (Weekly Report p. 736)

## FREIGHT CAR SHORTAGE

A Special Subcommittee of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee June 9 concluded two days of hearings on bills (S 1789, 1811, 1812) to encourage railroads to build more new freight cars by raising rental charges on cars railroads use but do not own. Two of the bills (S 1811, 1812) were requested by the Interstate Commerce Commission. ICC Chairman Kenneth H. Tuggle testified that the current charge for renting box cars (\$2.75 a day) is so low that many railroads hold a rented car in their systems as long as possible rather than invest in new equipment. Officials of the American Short Line Railroad Assn. and two small eastern railroads opposed the legislation because they said high rental charges might bankrupt terminal carriers -- those lines on which freight runs are terminated rather than originated. The Assn. of American Railroads urged the Subcommittee to delay action on the bills because its member railroads were divided on the issue. The AAR said a special study committee should come up with recommendations within a year.

## DIVESTITURE TAX

In hearings before the Senate Finance Committee May 26-27, witnesses from the Justice and Treasury Departments testified against a bill (S 200) granting tax relief to stockholders in a corporation that is required to divest itself of stock held in another company. Robert A. Bicks, acting Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Justice Department's Antitrust Division, acknowledged that some relief was needed for shareholders in divestiture cases, but said S 200 as drawn up by Sen. J. Allen Frear Jr. (D Del.) contained too many loopholes. The bill would apply to all stock divestitures resulting from antitrust suits but reportedly was designed specifically to aid stockholders in the DuPont Co. (The Supreme Court recently ruled that DuPont's holdings in the General Motors Corp. violated antitrust laws and ordered a Chicago District Court to provide equitable relief for DuPont's shareholders.) Testifying in favor of the Frear bill were representatives of the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., the American Bar Assn., the DuPont Co. and the New York Stock Exchange.

## POWERS AND PROBLEMS OF SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

Lewis L. Strauss is not the first Secretary of Commerce to encounter confirmation troubles in the Senate. The antagonism of liberal Democrats toward Strauss, an acknowledged conservative, recalls the distaste expressed by conservative Democrats and Republicans for Henry A. Wallace, when he was nominated to the same post in 1945.

Democratic antipathy to Wallace, who was Vice President during President Franklin D. Roosevelt's third term, forced him off the ticket in 1944. As recompense, Roosevelt offered him the Commerce post, held during the war by Jesse H. Jones. In asking Jones to resign, Roosevelt said Wallace "deserves almost any service which he believes he can satisfactorily perform." Jones, a Texas banker, retorted that Wallace was "inexperienced in business and finance."

The Commerce Department then encompassed the Reconstruction Finance Corp. and other agencies involved in defense production. Wallace's opponents moved to strip these agencies from Commerce, and a tactical battle ensued over which matter should come to a vote first. In the end, the so-called George bill won priority, passing Senate and House with ease. Then the Senate, whose Commerce Committee had voted 14 to 5 against Wallace, agreed to his confirmation March 1, by a vote of 56 to 32. (1945 Almanac p. 95)

### History of Department

The Wallace fight, no less than the Strauss dispute, points up two facts about the Department of Commerce: that it has generally been headed by a businessman sympathetic to the business community; and that it has had its ups and downs as a center of political and economic power within the Federal Government.

The Department of Commerce and Labor was created in 1903; 10 years later it was divided into separate Departments of Commerce and of Labor. Under Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce from 1921 to 1928, the Department expanded, absorbing the Patent Office and Bureau of Mines from the Department of the Interior, and taking on new responsibilities for civil aviation and broadcasting.

The Department has both lost and gained functions under the 11 Secretaries who followed Hoover. These included Daniel C. Roper (1933-38), Harry L. Hopkins (1938-40), Jones (1940-45), Wallace (1945-46), Averell Harriman (1946-48), Charles Sawyer (1948-53) and Sinclair Weeks (1953-58). Last year, the Department got out of the aviation field when the Civil Aeronautics Administration was transferred from Commerce to the new Federal Aviation Agency. (1958 Almanac p. 233)

Presently the Department employs about 31,000 persons; its budget for fiscal 1960, as passed by the House May 28, comes to \$497 million. (Weekly Report p. 758) Its principal divisions are as follows:

- Bureau of Public Roads: Funds disbursed to the states by this office for highway construction come out

of the Highway Trust Fund and do not show up in the Commerce budget. But the \$1.5 billion distributed in fiscal 1958 represented the largest single grants-in-aid program.

- Bureau of the Census: Most of the \$100 million approved by the House for this office will go to cover the cost of the 1960 census.

- Maritime Activities: Through the Maritime Administration, Commerce distributes subsidies to build and operate U.S. merchant marine vessels -- about \$260 million worth in the 1960 budget.

- Weather Bureau: Used by the armed services and other Government agencies, the bureau was voted \$50 million for 1960 by the House.

In addition to these major activities, the Commerce Department operates the Patent Office, National Bureau of Standards and Coast and Geodetic Survey. Business statistics and information are gathered and disseminated by the Business and Defense Services Administration, Bureau of Foreign Commerce and Office of Business Economics.

### Policy Disputes

Under Strauss' predecessor, Sinclair Weeks, the Department was involved in several controversies, some of which promise to be revived in the future.

- In 1953, Weeks fired Dr. Allen V. Astin as Director of the Bureau of Standards after the manufacturer of a battery additive, AD-X2, complained about the bureau's testing of his product. Following hearings by the Senate Small Business Committee, Weeks reinstated Astin permanently. (1953 Almanac p. 324)

- The Office of Strategic Information, set up in 1954 to seek voluntary restrictions on the export of scientific information, came in for severe criticism from a House subcommittee probing Government information policies. The office was abolished in 1957. (1956 Almanac p. 737)

- The House Judiciary Antitrust Subcommittee, investigating the employment of business executives without compensation, found that a number of such "WOCs" had occupied policy-making positions in the Business and Defense Services Administration. The President later ordered that such personnel be confined to advisory roles. (1955 Almanac p. 475)

- A 1955 report by the Presidential Advisory Committee on Transport Policy and Organization, headed by Weeks, was denounced by trucking interests as being unduly favorable to railroads. Congress took no action on the committee's recommendations. (1955 Almanac p. 531)

Secretary Strauss, at the President's direction, is undertaking a new "comprehensive study" of transportation, covering maritime matters as well. Given prior experience in this touchy field, where both subsidies and Government regulation are involved, the new report is expected to be no less controversial. Strauss, if confirmed, may also run into trouble over his policy of discouraging exports to the Communist bloc.





# CQ House Votes 29 through 33.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 68 through 72.)

## House Approves Increase in Federal Water Pollution Grants, Votes on Fiscal 1960 Public Works Appropriation Bill

**29.** HR 3610. A bill to amend the 1948 Water Pollution Control Act to double -- to \$100 million annually -- the Federal contributions for sewage plant construction. Cramer (R Fla.) motion to recommit the bill with instructions that it be amended to require the states, starting in fiscal 1963, to match the Federal grants dollar for dollar. Rejected 156-240 (D 29-227; R 127-13), June 9, 1959. The President did not take a position on the motion. (See story p. 786)

**30.** HR 3610. Passage of the bill. Passed 255-143 (D 228-28; R 27-115), June 9, 1959. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

**31.** HR 7509. Fiscal 1960 Public Works appropriation. Passman (D La.) amendment to provide \$500,000 for a water hyacinth

eradication program in eight Southern states. Accepted 199-198 (D 187-69; R 12-129), June 9, 1959. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 786)

**32.** HR 7509. Johnson (D Wis.) amendment to add \$75,000 for a flood control project on the Eau Galle River, Wis. Rejected 192-205 (D 185-70; R 7-135), June 9, 1959. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

**33.** HR 7509. Taber (R N.Y.) motion to recommit the bill with instructions to reduce by 5 percent each construction item of \$5 million or more. Rejected 149-251 (D 25-233; R 124-18), June 9, 1959. The President did not take a position on the motion. (For vote on passage, see next chart.)

TOTAL						DEMOCRATIC						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	29	30	31	32	33	Vote No.	29	30	31	32	33	Vote No.	29	30	31	32	33
Yea	156	255	199	192	149	Yea	29	228	187	185	25	Yea	127	27	12	7	124
Nay	240	143	198	205	251	Nay	227	28	69	70	233	Nay	13	115	129	135	18

29 30 31 32 33					29 30 31 32 33					29 30 31 32 33					- KEY -	
ALABAMA					25 Kasem					IDAHO					Y Record Vote For (yea). ✓ Paired For. ‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For. N Record Vote Against (nay). X Paired Against. - Announced Against, CQ Poll Against. ? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.	
3 Andrews	N	Y	N	N	17 King	N	Y	Y	Y	N	1 Pfozt	N	Y	Y		Y
1 Boykin	?	?	?	Y	26 Roosevelt	N	Y	Y	Y	N	2 Budge	Y	N	N	N	Y
7 Elliott	N	N	Y	Y	21 Hiestand	Y	N	N	N	Y	ILLINOIS					29 30 31 32 33
2 Grant	N	Y	Y	Y	22 Holt	Y	N	N	N	Y	25 Gray	N	Y	Y	Y	
9 Huddleston	N	Y	Y	Y	18 Hosmer	Y	N	N	N	Y	21 Mack	N	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Jones	N	Y	Y	Y	16 Jackson	✓	?	X	N	✓	24 Price	N	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Rains	N	Y	Y	Y	24 Lipscomb	Y	N	N	N	Y	23 Shipley	N	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Roberts	N	Y	Y	Y	15 McDonough	Y	N	N	N	Y	16 Allen	Y	N	N	N	Y
6 Selden	N	Y	Y	Y	20 Smith	Y	N	N	N	Y	17 Arends	Y	N	N	N	Y
ALASKA					COLORADO					19 Chipfield					IOWA	
AL Rivers	N	Y	Y	Y	4 Aspinall	N	Y	Y	Y	N	14 Hoffman	Y	N	N		N
ARIZONA					2 Johnson					15 Mason					29 30 31 32 33	
2 Udall	N	Y	Y	Y	1 Rogers	N	Y	Y	Y	N	18 Michel	Y	N	N		N
1 Rhodes	Y	N	N	N	3 Chenoweth	Y	Y	N	Y	N	20 Simpson	Y	N	N	N	Y
ARKANSAS					CONNECTICUT					22 Springer					KANSAS	
5 Alford	N	Y	Y	Y	2 Bowles	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Chicago-Cook County					5 Breeding
1 Gathings	N	Y	Y	Y	1 Daddario	N	Y	Y	Y	N	12 Boyle	N	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Harris	Y	N	Y	Y	3 Giaino	N	Y	?	Y	N	1 Dawson	N	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Mills	N	Y	Y	Y	4 Irwin	N	Y	N	N	N	5 Kluczynski	N	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Norrell	Y	N	Y	Y	AL Kowalski	N	Y	Y	Y	N	7 Libonati	N	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Trimble	N	Y	Y	Y	5 Monagan	N	Y	N	N	N	3 Murphy	N	Y	Y	Y	N
CALIFORNIA					DELAWARE					6 O'Brien					KENTUCKY	
7 Cohelan	N	Y	Y	Y	AL McDowell	N	Y	Y	Y	N	2 O'Hara	N	Y	Y		Y
14 Hagen	N	Y	Y	Y	FLORIDA					11 Pucinski					LOUISIANA	
2 Johnson	N	Y	Y	Y	2 Bennett	N	N	Y	Y	Y	8 Rostenkowski	N	Y	Y		Y
11 McFall	N	Y	Y	Y	4 Fascell	N	Y	Y	Y	N	9 Yates	N	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Miller (C.W.)	N	Y	Y	Y	7 Haley	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	13 Church	Y	N	N	N	Y
8 Miller (G.P.)	?	?	?	?	5 Herlong	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	10 Collier	Y	N	N	N	Y
3 Moss	N	Y	Y	Y	8 Matthews	N	Y	Y	Y	N	4 Derwinski	Y	N	N	N	Y
29 Saud	N	Y	Y	Y	6 Rogers	N	Y	Y	Y	N	INDIANA					3 Burke
5 Shelley	?	?	?	?	3 Sikes	N	Y	N	N	N	11 Barr	N	Y	N	N	
27 Sheppard	X	?	?	?	1 Cramer	Y	N	Y	N	N	3 Brademas	N	Y	N	Y	N
12 Sisk	N	Y	Y	Y	GEORGIA					8 Denton					4 Chelf	
6 Baldwin	Y	Y	Y	Y	8 Blitch	N	Y	Y	Y	N	10 Harmon	N	Y	Y		Y
10 Gubser	✓	?	X	X	10 Brown	N	Y	Y	Y	N	9 Hogan	N	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Mailiard	?	?	?	?	5 Davis	Y	N	Y	Y	N	1 Madden	N	Y	Y	Y	N
13 Teague	Y	N	N	N	4 Flynt	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	5 Roush	N	Y	N	N	N
28 Utt	Y	N	N	N	3 Forrester	Y	N	Y	Y	N	6 Wampler	N	Y	Y	Y	N
30 Wilson	Y	N	N	N	9 Landrum	N	Y	Y	Y	N	4 Adair	Y	N	N	Y	Y
9 Younger	Y	N	N	N	7 Mitchell	N	Y	Y	Y	N	7 Bray	Y	N	N	N	Y
Los Angeles County					2 Pilcher					2 Halleck					5 Spence	
23 Doyle	N	Y	Y	Y	1 Preston											1 Stubblefield
19 Holifield	?	?	?	?	6 Vinson										6 Watts	
																8 Siler
															LOUISIANA	
																2 Boggs
															4 Brooks	
																1 Hebert
															8 McSween	

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics

# CQ House Votes 29 through 33.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 68 through 72.)

29 30 31 32 33						29 30 31 32 33						29 30 31 32 33						29 30 31 32 33					
6 Morrison	X	?	✓	?	?	<b>NEBRASKA</b>									7 Lennon	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y		
5 Passman	N	?	?	?	?	3 Brock	N	Y	N	Y	N				5 Scott	Y	Y	Y	Y	N			
7 Thompson	X	?	✓	?	?	4 McGinley	N	Y	N	Y	N				11 Whitener	Y	Y	Y	Y	N			
3 Willis	N	Y	Y	Y	N	2 Cunningham	Y	N	N	N	Y				10 Jonas	Y	N	N	N	Y			
<b>MAINE</b>						1 Weaver	Y	N	N	N	N				<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>								
2 Coffin	N	Y	N	N	N	<b>NEVADA</b>									AL Burdick	N	Y	Y	Y	N			
1 Oliver	N	Y	Y	Y	N	AL Baring	?	?	?	?	?				AL Short	Y	N	N	N	Y			
3 McIntire	Y	N	N	N	Y	<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>									<b>OHIO</b>								
<b>MARYLAND</b>						2 Bass	Y	N	N	N	Y				9 Ashley	N	Y	N	Y	N			
2 Brewster	N	Y	Y	N	N	1 Merrow	N	Y	Y	Y	N				11 Cook	N	Y	N	N	N			
4 Fallon	N	Y	Y	N	N	<b>NEW JERSEY</b>									20 Feighan	N	Y	N	N	Y			
6 Foley	N	Y	Y	Y	N	11 Addonizio	N	Y	Y	Y	N				18 Hays	?	?	?	?	?			
7 Friedel	N	Y	Y	Y	N	14 Daniels	N	Y	Y	Y	N				19 Kirwan	N	Y	N	N	N			
3 Garmatz	X	?	✓	✓	X	13 Gallagher	N	Y	Y	Y	N				17 Levering	N	Y	Y	Y	N			
1 Johnson	?	?	?	?	?	10 Rodino	N	Y	Y	Y	N				10 Moeller	-	-	-	-	-			
5 Lankford	N	Y	Y	Y	N	4 Thompson	N	Y	N	Y	N				6 Vacancy								
<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>						3 Auchincloss	Y	N	N	N	Y				21 Vanik	N	Y	N	N	Y			
2 Boland	N	Y	N	N	N	1 Cabill	Y	Y	N	N	Y				14 Ayres	Y	N	N	N	Y			
13 Burke	N	Y	Y	Y	N	8 Canfield	?	?	?	?	?				13 Baumbart	✓	?	X	X	✓			
4 Donohue	N	Y	Y	Y	N	6 Dwyer	Y	Y	N	N	Y				8 Betts	Y	N	N	N	Y			
7 Lane	N	Y	Y	Y	N	5 Frelinghuysen	Y	N	N	N	Y				22 Bolton	Y	N	N	N	Y			
8 Macdonald	N	Y	Y	Y	N	2 Glenn	✓	?	X	X	✓				16 Bow	Y	N	N	N	Y			
12 McCormack	N	Y	Y	Y	N	9 Osmer	Y	?	N	N	Y				7 Brown	Y	N	N	N	Y			
11 O'Neill	N	Y	Y	Y	N	12 Wallbauer	✓	?	X	X	✓				12 Devine	Y	N	N	N	Y			
3 Philbin	N	Y	Y	Y	N	7 Widnall	N	Y	N	N	Y				15 Henderson	Y	N	N	N	Y			
6 Bates	Y	N	N	N	Y	<b>NEW MEXICO</b>									2 Hess	Y	N	N	N	Y			
1 Conte	N	Y	N	N	Y	AL Montoya	N	Y	Y	N	N				5 Latta	Y	N	N	N	Y			
10 Curtis	Y	N	N	N	Y	AL Morris	N	Y	Y	N	N				4 McCulloch	Y	N	N	N	Y			
9 Keith	Y	N	N	N	Y	<b>NEW YORK</b>									23 Minsball	Y	N	N	N	Y			
14 Martin	Y	N	N	N	Y	41 Dulski	Y	N	N	N	Y				3 Schenck	Y	N	N	N	Y			
5 Rogers	Y	Y	N	N	N	30 O'Brien	Y	Y	N	N	Y				1 Scherer	Y	N	N	N	Y			
<b>MICHIGAN</b>						32 Stratton	N	Y	N	N	Y				<b>OKLAHOMA</b>								
7 O'Hara	N	Y	N	N	N	27 Barry	Y	N	N	N	Y				3 Albert	N	Y	Y	Y	N			
12 Bennett	Y	Y	N	N	N	3 Becker	Y	N	N	N	Y				2 Edmondson	N	Y	Y	Y	N			
8 Bentley	Y	Y	N	N	Y	2 Derounian	Y	N	N	N	Y				5 Jarman	Y	N	Y	N	N			
18 Broomfield	Y	Y	N	N	Y	26 Dooley	N	Y	N	N	Y				6 Morris	N	Y	Y	Y	N			
10 Cederberg	Y	Y	N	N	Y	33 Kilburn	Y	N	N	N	Y				4 Steed	N	Y	Y	Y	N			
6 Chamberlain	Y	N	N	N	Y	40 Miller	Y	N	N	N	Y				1 Belcher	Y	N	N	N	Y			
5 Ford	Y	N	N	N	Y	39 Ostertag	Y	N	N	N	Y				<b>OREGON</b>								
9 Griffin	Y	N	N	N	Y	42 Pillion	Y	N	N	N	Y				3 Green	?	?	✓	✓	?			
4 Hoffman	?	N	N	N	Y	34 Pirnie	Y	Y	N	N	Y				4 Porter	N	Y	Y	Y	N			
3 Jobansen	Y	N	N	N	Y	43 Goodell	Y	Y	N	N	Y				2 Ullman	N	Y	Y	Y	N			
11 Knox	Y	N	N	N	N	35 Rieblman	Y	Y	N	N	Y				1 Norblad	?	?	?	?	?			
2 Meader	Y	N	N	?	Y	37 Robison	Y	N	N	N	Y				<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>								
<b>Detroit-Wayne County</b>						28 St. George	Y	N	N	N	Y				25 Clark	N	Y	Y	Y	N			
13 Diggs	?	?	?	?	Y	36 Taber	Y	N	N	N	Y				21 Dent	N	Y	Y	Y	N			
15 Dingell	N	Y	Y	Y	N	31 Taylor	Y	Y	N	N	Y				11 Flood	N	Y	N	N	N			
17 Griffiths	N	Y	Y	Y	N	1 Wainwright	Y	Y	Y	Y	N				30 Holland	N	Y	Y	Y	N			
16 Lesinski	N	Y	Y	Y	N	38 Weis	Y	Y	Y	Y	N				28 Moorhead	N	Y	Y	Y	N			
1 Machrowicz	N	Y	Y	Y	N	29 Wharton	Y	N	N	N	Y				26 Morgan	N	Y	Y	Y	N			
14 Rabaut	N	Y	N	N	N	<b>New York City</b>									10 Prokop	N	Y	Y	Y	N			
<b>MINNESOTA</b>						8 Anuso	N	Y	Y	Y	N				19 Quigley	N	Y	Y	Y	N			
8 Blatnik	N	Y	Y	Y	N	24 Buckley	X	?	✓	✓	X				14 Rhodes	N	Y	Y	Y	N			
4 Karth	N	Y	Y	Y	N	11 Celler	N	Y	Y	Y	N				15 Walter	?	?	?	✓	X			
6 Marshall	N	Y	N	N	Y	7 Delaney	N	Y	Y	Y	N				17 Bush	Y	N	N	N	Y			
3 Wier	N	Y	Y	Y	N	23 Dullinger	N	Y	Y	Y	N				29 Corbett	N	Y	Y	Y	N			
7 Andersen	Y	N	Y	Y	N	19 Farbstein	N	Y	Y	Y	N				8 Curtin	N	Y	N	N	N			
1 Quie	Y	N	N	N	Y	22 Healey	N	Y	Y	Y	N				9 Dague	Y	N	N	N	Y			
5 Judd	Y	N	Y	Y	N	6 Holtzman	N	Y	Y	Y	N				12 Fenton	Y	N	N	N	Y			
9 Langen	Y	N	N	N	Y	10 Kelly	N	Y	Y	Y	N				27 Fulton	N	Y	N	N	Y			
2 Nelsen	Y	N	N	Y	Y	9 Keogh	N	Y	Y	Y	N				23 Gavin	N	Y	Y	Y	Y			
<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>						13 Multer	N	Y	Y	Y	N				24 Kearns	X	?	?	?	✓			
1 Abernethy	N	Y	Y	Y	N	16 Powell	N	Y	Y	Y	N				13 Lafore	Y	N	N	N	Y			
6 Colmer	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	14 Rooney	N	Y	N	N	Y				7 Milliken	Y	N	N	N	Y			
3 Smith	N	Y	Y	Y	N	18 Santangelo	N	Y	Y	Y	N				16 Mumma	Y	N	N	N	Y			
2 Whitten	N	Y	Y	Y	N	20 Teller	N	Y	Y	Y	N				22 Saylor	N	Y	N	N	Y			
4 Williams	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	21 Zelenko	N	Y	Y	Y	N				18 Simpson	Y	N	X	N	Y			
5 Winstead	Y	N	Y	Y	N	5 Bosch	Y	N	N	N	Y				20 Van Zandt	Y	Y	N	N	Y			
<b>MISSOURI</b>						12 Dorn	Y	N	N	N	Y				<b>Philadelphia</b>								
5 Bolling	?	?	?	?	?	25 Fino	Y	N	N	N	Y				1 Barrett	N	Y	Y	Y	N			
7 Brown	?	?	?	?	?	4 Halpern	Y	N	N	N	Y				3 Byrne	N	Y	Y	Y	N			
9 Cannon	N	N	N	N	N	17 Lindsay	Y	N	N	N	Y				2 Granahan	N	Y	Y	Y	N			
8 Carnahan	N	Y	Y	Y	N	15 Ray	Y	N	N	N	Y				5 Green	N	Y	Y	Y	N			
4 Randall	N	Y	Y	Y	N	<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>									4 Nix	N	Y	Y	Y	N			
6 Hull	N	Y	Y	Y	N	9 Alexander	Y	Y	Y	Y	N				6 Toll	N	Y	Y	Y	N			
10 Jones	N	Y	Y	Y	N	3 Barden	N	Y	Y	Y	N				<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>								
1 Karsten	N	Y	Y	Y	N	1 Bonner	N	Y	Y	Y	N				2 Fogarty	N	Y	N	N	N			
11 Moulder	N	Y	Y	Y	N	4 Cooley	N	Y	Y	Y	N				1 Forand	N	Y	N	N	N			
3 Sullivan	N	Y	N	N	N	6 Durham	N	Y	Y	Y	N				<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>								
2 Curtis	Y	N	N	N	Y	2 Fountain	Y	Y	Y	Y	N				4 Ashmore	Y	N	Y	Y	Y			
<b>MONTANA</b>						12 Hall	N	Y	Y	Y	N				3 Dorn	Y	N	Y	Y	N			
2 Anderson	N	Y	Y	Y	N	8 Kitchin	?	Y	Y	Y	N				5 Hemphill	?	?	✓	?	?			
1 Metcalf	N	Y	Y	Y	N																		

Democrats in this type; Republicans in italics



# CQ House Votes 34 through 36.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 73, 75, 76.)

## House Passes \$1.2 Billion Public Works Appropriation Bill; Approves Measure Designed to Stabilize Tobacco Supports

**34.** HR 7509. Passage of the bill, appropriating \$1,177,177,000 in fiscal 1960 public works funds for the Army and Interior Departments and the Tennessee Valley Authority, and providing for 51 new construction projects. Passed 380-20 (D 257-1; R 123-19), June 9, 1959. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

**35.** S 1901. A bill designed to stabilize tobacco support prices. Hoeven (R Iowa) motion to recommit the bill with instructions

to amend the measure so as to freeze tobacco supports at the 1958 dollars and cents level for three years. Rejected 138-260 (D 9-248; R 129-12), June 10, 1959. The President did not take a position on the motion. (See story p. 788)

**36.** S 1901. Passage of the bill. Passed 250-149 (D 218-39; R 32-110), June 10, 1959. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

TOTAL				DEMOCRATIC				REPUBLICAN			
Vote No.	34	35	36	Vote No.	34	35	36	Vote No.	34	35	36
Yea	380	138	250	Yea	257	9	218	Yea	123	129	32
Nay	20	260	149	Nay	1	248	39	Nay	19	12	110

34 35 36			34 35 36			34 35 36			- KEY -		
<b>ALABAMA</b>			<b>25 Kasem</b>			<b>IDAHO</b>			Y Record Vote For (yea).		
3 Andrews	Y	N	Y	17 King	Y	N	Y	1 Pfozt	✓	Paired For.	
1 Boykin	?	?	Y	26 Roosevelt	Y	N	Y	2 Budge	±	Announced For, CQ Poll For.	
7 Elliott	Y	N	Y	21 Hiestand	Y	Y	N	<b>ILLINOIS</b>	N	Record Vote Against (nay).	
2 Grant	Y	N	Y	22 Holt	Y	Y	N	25 Gray	X	Paired Against.	
9 Huddleston	Y	N	Y	18 Hosmer	Y	Y	N	21 Mack	-	Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.	
8 Jones	Y	N	Y	16 Jackson	?	Y	N	24 Price	?	Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.	
5 Rains	Y	N	Y	24 Lipscomb	Y	Y	N	23 Shipley			
4 Roberts	Y	N	Y	15 McDonough	Y	Y	N	16 Allen			
6 Selden	Y	N	Y	20 Smith	N	Y	N	17 Arends			
<b>ALASKA</b>				<b>COLORADO</b>				19 Chipfield			
AL Rivers	Y	N	Y	4 Aspinall	Y	N	Y	14 Hoffman			
<b>ARIZONA</b>				2 Johnson	Y	N	Y	15 Mason			
2 Udall	Y	N	Y	1 Rogers	Y	N	Y	18 Michel			
1 Rhodes	Y	Y	N	3 Chenoweth	Y	Y	Y	20 Simpson			
<b>ARKANSAS</b>				<b>CONNECTICUT</b>				22 Springer			
5 Alford	Y	N	Y	2 Bowles	Y	N	Y	<b>Chicago-Cook County</b>			
1 Gathings	Y	N	Y	1 Daddario	Y	N	Y	12 Boyle			
4 Harris	Y	N	Y	3 Giaino	Y	N	Y	1 Dawson			
2 Mills	Y	N	Y	4 Irwin	Y	N	Y	5 Kluczynski			
6 Norrell	Y	N	Y	AL Kowalski	Y	N	Y	7 Libonati			
3 Trimble	Y	N	Y	5 Managan	Y	N	Y	3 Murphy			
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>				<b>DELAWARE</b>				6 O'Brien			
7 Cohelan	Y	N	Y	AL McDowell	Y	Y	N	2 O'Hara			
14 Hagen	Y	N	Y	<b>FLORIDA</b>				11 Pucinski			
2 Johnson	Y	N	Y	2 Bennett	Y	N	Y	8 Rostenkowski			
11 McFall	Y	N	Y	4 Fascell	Y	N	Y	9 Yates			
1 Miller (C.W.)	Y	N	Y	7 Haley	Y	N	Y	13 Church			
8 Miller (G.P.)	?	?	?	5 Herlong	Y	N	Y	10 Collier			
3 Moss	Y	N	Y	8 Matthews	Y	N	Y	4 Derwinski			
29 Saud	Y	N	Y	6 Rogers	Y	N	Y	<b>INDIANA</b>			
5 Shelley	?	?	?	3 Sikes	Y	N	Y	11 Barr			
27 Sheppard	Y	N	Y	1 Cramer	Y	Y	N	3 Brademas			
12 Sisk	Y	N	Y	<b>GEORGIA</b>				8 Denton			
6 Baldwin	Y	Y	N	8 Blitch	Y	N	Y	10 Harmon			
10 Gubser	?	✓	X	10 Brown	Y	N	Y	9 Hagan			
4 Mailliard	?	?	?	5 Davis	Y	N	Y	1 Madden			
13 Teague	Y	Y	Y	4 Flynt	Y	N	Y	5 Roush			
28 Utt	Y	Y	N	3 Forrester	Y	N	Y	6 Wampler			
30 Wilson	Y	Y	N	9 Landrum	Y	N	Y	4 Adair			
9 Younger	Y	Y	N	7 Mitchell	Y	N	Y	7 Bray			
<b>Los Angeles County</b>				2 Pilcher	Y	N	Y	2 Halleck			
23 Doyle	Y	N	Y	1 Preston	?	X	✓				
19 Holifield	?	N	Y	6 Vinson	Y	N	Y				

Democrats in this type; Republicans in *italics*

# CQ House Votes 34 through 36.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 73, 75, 76.)

34 35 36	34 35 36	34 35 36	34 35 36
6 Morrison ? N Y	<b>NEBRASKA</b>	7 Lennon Y N Y	6 McMillan ? N Y
5 Passman Y N Y	3 Brock Y N Y	5 Scott Y N Y	2 Riley Y N Y
7 Thompson ? ? ?	4 McGinley Y N Y	11 Whitener Y N Y	1 Rivers Y N Y
3 Willis Y N Y	2 Cunningham N N N	10 Jonas Y N Y	<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>
<b>MAINE</b>	1 Weaver Y Y Y	<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>	1 McGovern Y N Y
2 Coffin Y N N	<b>NEVADA</b>	AL Burdick Y N Y	2 Berry Y N Y
1 Oliver Y N Y	AL Baring ? / X	AL Short Y N Y	<b>TENNESSEE</b>
3 McIntire Y Y Y	<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>	<b>OHIO</b>	6 Bass Y N Y
<b>MARYLAND</b>	2 Bass Y Y N	9 Ashley Y N N	9 Davis Y ? ?
2 Brewster Y N Y	1 Merrow Y Y N	11 Cook Y N Y	8 Everett Y N Y
4 Fallon Y N Y	<b>NEW JERSEY</b>	20 Feighan Y N N	4 Ewins Y N Y
6 Foley Y N Y	11 Addonizio Y N N	18 Hays ? N Y	3 Frazier Y N Y
7 Friedel Y N Y	14 Daniels Y N N	19 Kirwan Y N Y	5 Loser ? X /
3 Garmatz ? X /	13 Gallagher Y N N	17 Levering Y N Y	7 Murray Y N Y
1 Johnson ? ? ?	10 Rodino Y N N	10 Moeller ? N N	2 Baker Y N Y
5 Lankford Y N Y	4 Thompson Y N N	6 Vacancy	1 Reece Y X /
<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>	3 Auchincloss Y Y N	21 Vanik Y N N	<b>TEXAS</b>
2 Boland Y N Y	1 Cabill Y ? Y	14 Ayres ? ? Y	3 Beckworth Y N Y
13 Burke Y N Y	8 Canfield ? ? ?	13 Baumbart ? Y N	2 Brooks Y N Y
4 Donohue Y N Y	6 Dwyer Y Y N	8 Betts Y Y N	17 Burleson Y N Y
7 Lane Y N Y	5 Frelinghuysen Y Y N	22 Bolton Y Y N	22 Casey ? ? ?
8 Macdonald Y Y N	2 Glenn ? / X	16 Bow N Y N	7 Dowdy Y N Y
12 McCormack Y N Y	9 Osmer Y Y N	7 Brown Y Y N	21 Fisher Y N ?
11 O'Neill Y N Y	12 Wallhauser ? Y N	12 Devine N Y N	13 Ikard Y N Y
3 Philbin Y N Y	7 Widnall Y Y N	15 Henderson Y Y N	20 Kilday Y N Y
6 Bates Y Y N	<b>NEW MEXICO</b>	2 Hess Y Y N	15 Kilgore Y N Y
1 Conte Y Y N	AL Montoya Y N Y	5 Latta N Y N	19 Mahon Y N Y
10 Curtis Y Y N	AL Morris Y N Y	4 McCulloch Y Y Y	1 Patman Y N Y
9 Keith Y Y N	<b>NEW YORK</b>	23 Minsball N Y N	11 Poage Y N Y
14 Martin Y Y N	41 Dulski Y N Y	3 Schenck Y Y N	4 Rayburn
5 Rogers Y Y N	30 O'Brien Y ? ?	1 Scherer Y Y N	18 Rogers Y ? ?
<b>MICHIGAN</b>	32 Stratton Y Y Y	<b>OKLAHOMA</b>	16 Rutherford Y N Y
7 O'Hara Y N Y	27 Barry Y Y N	3 Albert Y N Y	6 Teague Y N Y
12 Bennett Y Y N	3 Becker Y Y N	2 Edmondson Y N Y	8 Thomas Y N Y
8 Bentley Y Y N	2 Derounian Y Y N	5 Jarman Y N Y	9 Thompson Y N Y
18 Broomfield Y Y N	26 Dooley Y Y N	6 Morris Y N Y	10 Thornberry Y ? ?
10 Cederberg Y Y N	33 Kilburn Y Y N	4 Steed Y N Y	12 Wright Y N Y
6 Chamberlain Y Y N	40 Miller Y Y N	1 Belcher Y Y N	14 Young Y N Y
5 Ford Y Y N	39 Ostertag Y Y N	<b>OREGON</b>	5 Alger N Y N
9 Griffin Y N N	42 Pillion Y Y N	3 Green ? N N	<b>UTAH</b>
4 Hoffman N ? ?	34 Pirnie Y Y N	4 Porter Y N Y	2 King Y N N
3 Jobansen Y Y N	43 Goodell Y Y N	2 Ullman Y N Y	1 Dixon Y Y N
11 Knox Y Y N	35 Riehlman Y Y N	1 Norblad ? Y N	<b>VERMONT</b>
2 Meader Y Y N	37 Robison Y Y N	<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>	AL Meyer Y N N
<b>Detroit-Wayne County</b>	28 St. George Y Y N	25 Clark Y N N	<b>VIRGINIA</b>
13 Diggs Y N N	36 Taber N Y N	21 Dent Y N N	4 Abbitt Y N Y
15 Dingell Y N Y	31 Taylor Y Y N	11 Flood Y N Y	1 Downing ? ? ?
17 Griffiths Y Y N	1 Watnwright Y Y N	30 Holland Y N Y	3 Gary Y N Y
16 Lesinski Y N Y	38 Weis Y Y N	28 Moorhead Y N Y	2 Hardy Y N Y
1 Machrowicz Y Y N	29 Wharton N Y N	26 Morgan Y N Y	7 Harrison Y N Y
14 Rabaut Y N Y	<b>New York City</b>	10 Prokop Y N N	9 Jennings Y N Y
<b>MINNESOTA</b>	8 Anuso Y X /	19 Quigley Y N N	8 Smith Y N Y
8 Blatnik Y N Y	24 Buckley ? X /	14 Rhodes Y N N	5 Tuck Y N Y
4 Karth Y N Y	11 Celler Y N N	15 Walter ? ? ?	10 Broybill Y ? ?
6 Marshall N N Y	7 Delaney Y N N	17 Bush Y Y N	6 Poff Y N Y
3 Wier Y N Y	23 Dollinger Y N Y	29 Corbett Y Y N	<b>WASHINGTON</b>
7 Andersen Y Y N	19 Farbstein Y N N	8 Curtin Y Y N	7 Magnuson Y N Y
1 Quie Y Y Y	22 Healey Y ? ?	9 Dague Y N N	5 Horan Y Y Y
5 Judd Y Y Y	6 Holtzman Y Y N	12 Fenton Y Y N	3 Mack Y N Y
9 Langen Y N Y	10 Kelly Y N Y	27 Fulton Y Y N	4 May ? N Y
2 Nelsen Y N Y	9 Keogh Y N Y	23 Gavin Y Y N	1 Pelly Y Y N
<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>	13 Multer Y N Y	24 Kearns ? / X	6 Tollefson Y / X
1 Abernethy Y N Y	16 Powell Y N N	13 Lafore Y Y N	2 Westland Y Y N
6 Colmer Y N Y	14 Rooney Y N N	7 Milliken Y Y N	<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>
3 Smith Y N Y	18 Santangelo Y N Y	16 Mumma Y Y N	3 Bailey Y N Y
2 Whitten Y N Y	20 Teller Y N Y	22 Saylor Y Y N	4 Hechler Y N Y
4 Williams Y N Y	21 Zelenko Y N N	18 Simpson Y / X	5 Kee Y N Y
5 Winstead Y N Y	5 Bosch Y Y N	20 Van Zandt Y Y N	6 Slack Y N Y
<b>MISSOURI</b>	12 Dorn Y Y N	<b>Philadelphia</b>	2 Stagers Y N Y
5 Bolling ? ? ?	25 Fino Y Y N	1 Barrett Y N Y	1 Moore Y Y Y
7 Brown Y N Y	4 Halpern Y Y N	3 Byrne Y N Y	<b>WISCONSIN</b>
9 Cannon Y N Y	17 Lindsay Y Y N	2 Granahan Y N Y	1 Flynn Y N Y
8 Carnahan Y N Y	15 Ray N Y N	5 Green Y N Y	9 Johnson Y N Y
4 Randall Y N Y	<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>	4 Nix Y N Y	2 Kastenmeier Y N Y
6 Hull Y N Y	9 Alexander Y N Y	6 Toll Y N Y	5 Reuss Y N N
10 Jones Y N Y	3 Barden Y N Y	<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>	4 Zablocki Y N N
1 Karsten Y N Y	1 Bonner Y N Y	2 Fogarty Y N N	8 Byrnes Y N N
11 Moulder Y ? Y	4 Cooley Y N Y	1 Forand Y N Y	7 Laird Y N N
3 Sullivan Y N N	6 Durham Y N Y	<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>	10 O'Konski Y N Y
2 Curtis Y N N	2 Fountain Y N Y	4 Ashmore Y N Y	6 Van Pelt Y Y Y
<b>MONTANA</b>	12 Hall Y N Y	3 Dorn Y N Y	3 Withrow ? ? ?
2 Anderson Y N Y	8 Kitchin Y N Y	5 Hemphill ? N Y	<b>WYOMING</b>
1 Metcalf Y N Y			AL Thomson Y Y Y

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics

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Week ending June 12, 1959 -- PAGE 813



# The Week In Congress

**Finance** With its Ways and Means Committee predicting a budget deficit for fiscal 1960, the House quickly passed and sent to the Senate a bill extending for another year current corporate and excise tax rates. Both chambers also cleared the life insurance tax bill. Meanwhile President Eisenhower requested another increase in the public debt limit and asked Congress to eliminate the interest rate ceiling on long-term Government bonds. Senate Democrats, already smarting over the President's proposal to trade FNMA mortgages for Treasury bonds, promised to take a "long, hard look" at the interest rate proposal. (Page 785, 788, 800)

## Development Loans

President Eisenhower was critical of Sen. J.W. Fulbright's proposal to give the Development Loan Fund \$7.5 billion over a five-year period. Mr. Eisenhower said he shared Fulbright's desire to put the fund on a long-term basis but opposed Fulbright's suggestion to finance the program through borrowings from the Treasury. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, however, ignored the President's plea to avoid this form of "backdoor spending" and incorporated a \$5 billion version of the Fulbright proposal in its mutual security bill. (Page 800)

## Major Decisions

The Supreme Court, in two major decisions upholding contempt convictions, clarified the powers of Congressional committees and the states to investigate subversive activities. The Court's opinions supported the House Un-American Activities Committee's status under its chartering Rule XI, as well as its right to question teachers. It also explained that its controversial 1956 Nelson sedition case ruling did not "strip the states of the right to protect themselves." (Page 799)

## Sleight of Hand

The House passed a \$1.2 billion public works appropriation bill almost within Administration budget limits, but it gave a strong rebuff to the President's request for "no new starts." By juggling funds, it provided for a total of 363 flood control, navigation and reclamation projects -- including as new starts 24 surveys, 44 construction and planning programs and seven reclamation projects. (Page 786)

### Roll-Call Votes

SENATE: Interior appropriation, page 809.  
HOUSE: Water pollution control, public works appropriation, page 810; public works, tobacco, page 812.

## Comfort for Strauss?

Lewis L. Strauss may find some comfort in the memory of another bitter confirmation fight over a Secretary of Commerce -- Henry A. Wallace. But a flash-back to the Wallace debate shows things were different then. The Commerce Department itself has changed in scope, and Strauss if confirmed faces the "hot" assignment of completing a comprehensive transportation study which may prove another cause for debate. (Page 808)

## Nominations

Despite all the sound and fury over the recent nomination of Lewis L. Strauss to be Secretary of Commerce, the Senate June 4 confirmed 10 nominees to key posts, including 33-year-old newspaperman Ogden R. Reid as ambassador to Israel and George M. Johnson as a member of the Civil Rights Commission. The appointment of C. Douglas Dillon to be Under Secretary of State sailed through the Senate without major opposition. Meanwhile, the debate over the politically explosive Strauss nomination droned on into its second week with no signs of abatement. (Page 785, 788, 789)

## Feuding Senators

The feud between Oregon's Democratic Sens. Wayne Morse and Richard L. Neuberger had been common knowledge, but there still were gasps of astonishment when Morse announced he would oppose his colleague's renomination next year. Morse criticized Neuberger's "sorry record", but Congressional Quarterly figures show the two men have agreed on 85 percent of the roll-call votes on which they both took a stand in the current session. Their principal legislative differences have been on foreign policy, but they have also disagreed on civil rights and fiscal policy. (Page 794)